"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; increasing cloudiness, warmer Tuesday; fresh east winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,687. ..... NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN LINES IN DANGER AS RETREAT GOES ON; FRENCH NOW THREATEN CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY; STRUGGLE ONLY BEGINNING, BERLIN IS TOLD

1,000,000 BEATEN IN 17-DAY FIGHT BY CZAR'S HOSTS

Titanic Struggle in Galicia Ending in Utter Defeat of Austria's Armies.

DISPERSAL IN PROGRESS

Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander in Chief, Tells of Victory in Terse Words.

GLOOM IN DUAL EMPIRE

200 Officers, 30,000 Men, Hundreds of Guns Taken from Gen. von Auffenberg's Army.

By PERCIVAL GIBBON.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—More than a million men Austria sent to invade the empire of the Czar, and now the remnants of that great host are struggling, by lonely and desperate ways, through bog and peat and thick forest to their last haven of refuge in the fortress of Przemysl.

German peasants from the plains of the Danube, dashing Hungarian hussars in shako and dolman, sturdy winegrowers from the sunny slopes of the Tyrol, Bohemian waiters from Prague, arrogant young officers from the oldest Polish families, gray straggling lines of Bosnians and Croatians, Slovaks, and Italians, are hurrying forward and backward, a confused, bedraggled mass in the grip of despair. The Austrian guns have been abandoned on the hillsides above.

In Lublin Province peasants who were hiding in caves and ravines when the grand army of Austria was proudly advancing are now coming out to see the desolation of the land, strewn with Austrian dead.

The Russians cannot count their prisoners. The whole Austrian rearguard is taken, and the end is not yet, for Russian cavalry is cutting into the line of fleeing Austrians and terrible Russian artillery is thundering down on to the enemy's pontoons in the muddy waters of the San. Dankl's and von Auffenberg's armies are surrounded, and further east, near Rava-Russka, Archduke Joseph's 200,000 men are offering the last feeble resistance to the onset of Russky's victorious army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Russia has now scored a decisive victory which leaves Austria down and out and dependent upon the tender mercies of the Allies for such future existence as the entente powers may deem polite to accord to this Joseph's coat of a nation. The victory is the more welcome here—and doubtless no less so to the Allies—from the fact that strong German forces have shared a disaster unparalleled in history since Napoleon juggled with the lives of nations.

Before dealing with the final stage of the great fight I would note, now for the first time, the language in which Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, records the event destined henceforth to form one of the cardinal points in European history. His Imperial Highness says, simply:

"At the present moment the Galician battle, which has lasted seventeen days, is finishing. The pursuit is in progress."

Such are the simple words in which he records the defeat, rout, and dispersal in less than three weeks of more than a million men trained in the most modern method of warfare.

Forty divisions of infantry, eleven divisions of cavalry, numerous militia brigades, and several German divisions, with 2,500 guns, make up the force which has succumbed to the strategy of the Russian Grand Duke, the tactical ability of his subordinate commanders of the Russian armies, and, not least, to the splendid endurance and fighting qualities of the Russian soldiers.

Two hundred officers and 30,000 men prisoners, many guns, Maxims, and much war material captured are the first hurried estimate of the results of one portion of the area of this stupendous fight.

The whole region between the Carpathians and the fifty-first parallel of north latitude, or, indeed, a score of miles still further north one way, and between the twenty-second and twenty-fourth meridians, formed the arena in which the final stages of the titanic struggle have been played out. Even this comprehensive area omits all reckoning of the scenes of the preliminary victories of Russian Armies which marched into Galicia from the east. The Russian front, from end to end, when approaching the final stage, measured 400 miles.

In this vast field there was room for many scores of fights. Success even

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500,000 FRESH TROOPS ARE READY IN PARIS

To Take Up Pursuit of Retiring Germans—Five Armies Now In Retreat.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14, 5 A. M.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says:

"The General in command in Paris has a half million fresh troops under his control, which will be used, presumably, in pursuing the enemy.

"News that the German forces from Pont-a-Mousson to St. Die are falling back shows that the five German armies of Gens. von Kluck, von Bülow, Crown Prince Frederick William, the Grand Duke of Württemberg, and that operating in the Moselle district are in retreat.

"The difficulties of the retreating army are many, and there are good chances that the Allies may annihilate them before they reach the frontier. The Germans appear to be abandoning their natural route, the Valley of the Oise, endeavoring to withdraw further eastward to the barren and difficult country of the Champagne, where the roads are poor and provision scant. Beyond is the forest of Ardennes and to the east the wooded and clayey ridges of the forest of Argonne, as formidable a barrier to progress as any army could have. Beyond is the Meuse, most of the bridges of which will be destroyed.

"If they actually have abandoned the Oise valley, the German lines of communication are reduced to one, passing by Givet, Namur and Liège. The other passing Mezieres, Montmedy and Luxemburg, the next line to the south, is commanded by the guns at Verdun."

The Bordeaux correspondent of The Times suggests that the German rout is deepening into complete disaster, that the invaders are turning homeward by way of St. Quentin and Mezieres, on the Luxemburg frontier, and that the German forces in the Argonne and south of Verdun are likely to be cut off from the remainder, in which event they can escape only at a heavy price. He adds:

"The German rout is so complete that it is more than doubtful whether the enemy will be able to find a breathing place on the only likely position which runs through Peronne and St. Quentin.

"The enemy is making a line of retreat through Charleville and Mezieres and is doing the homeward journey in record time."

GERMAN LEFT LOST 31,000 IN LONG FIGHT

Repulsed at Nancy and Luneville—French Will Occupy Belfort District.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DIJON, Sept. 13.—Germany has evacuated the region of Nancy, which for ten days resisted splendidly and repulsed victoriously all German attacks. The attack made on Monday, Sept. 7, was superintended by the German Emperor in person. Lunéville, which had been occupied by the Germans, was retaken on the 11th inst. by the French Army.

The Germans have lost heavily—at Nancy 20,000 men and at Lunéville 11,000.

The bombardment of Nancy by the Germans on the night of Sept. 9 caused only damage without loss of life, and was followed by a retreat of the German Army.

The Belfort district is free of invaders and the Allies will reoccupy it today. A French Army holds as heretofore Thann and the outskirts of Altkirch.

HIT BY EXPLOSIVE BULLET.

French Soldier's Wound Shows Use of Forbidden Weapon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In view of President Poincaré's indignant protest to President Wilson against the German allegation that British and French troops use dum-dum bullets, it may be mentioned that in a hospital here yesterday a soldier of the Second Colonial Regiment was operated on for a horrible wound in the thigh caused by an explosive bullet. The orifice made by the bullet on entry was clean and narrow, whereas at the exit it was several centimeters wide, while the intermediate flesh was bruised and torn and the tissues entirely destroyed.

As the surgeon cut away the flesh the wounded man remarked: "To think I served two years in Morocco without a scratch, and now those German scoundrels have served me like this!"

The surgeons declare that no weapons in ostensible use in European armies or shrapnel splinters could have caused such a wound.

GERMAN FLEET SIGHTED.

Is Said to Include Seven Dreadnoughts and Many Small Ships.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Raumo, Finland, says that, according to statements made by pilots and fishermen, a German fleet has been cruising for the last two days in the waters south of the Aland Islands.

The fleet includes seven dreadnoughts, cruisers of the Friesland class, two big cruisers, four torpedo boats of the first class, and a number of coal and repair vessels.

On board the cruiser Blücher the flag of [illegible] Admiral Prince Henry of [illegible]

TEMPER OF ALLIES BARS EASY PEACE

Public Sentiment Seems to Call for Sweeping Concessions by Germany.

TALK OF HUGE INDEMNITIES

Return of Alsace-Lorraine Only Part of France's Demands—Recompense for Belgium.

HOPES HIGH IN BRITAIN

Most Sanguine Even Look to Pushing Kaiser's Armies Back to Germany This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The week's achievements in France, accompanied by Russian progress in the eastern theatre of war, have aroused great joy and high hopes of the ability of the Allies to roll the Prussians back to Germany during the forthcoming week. The elation is all the keener because success came almost unexpectedly.

Last Sunday was pretty blue for the Allies, as there was then no definite evidence of the impending success, such as now has been achieved. There is little outward demonstration of elation, however, and England is endeavoring to restrain herself and not allow her hopes to run too high. Recollection of the manner in which the Germans swept the Allies back through Belgium and North France before the tide of battle turned is too clear to give unbounded confidence, and the nation is only hoping that the success of the Allies may continue. Today in all the churches prayers were offered giving thanks for the recent success and asking for future progress.

London does not talk of peace, and the rumors from America of some such suggestion by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, arouse little comment. As time passes it becomes apparent that there are certain things which Germany must pay for if the Allies win. One thing is an enormous indemnity to Belgium. Conversations with high officials here indicate that this stands foremost in England's mind at the present moment. Alsace and Lorraine must be returned, and it is expected that France also will demand the return of the enormous indemnity of 1870. Still another requirement, if a large part of the British public has its way, will be the dismantlement of the German fleet. There is no mistaking the intention of the Allies, with England leading, once for all to destroy Prussian militarism, making it impossible for the world's peace ever to be disturbed by it again as in the present war.

One of the most interesting phases of the situation is Russia's future. In the event of victory by the Allies, Russia would become the most powerful nation potentially in the world. Some observers fear her power, but others believe that with Slavism uniting the nation as the result of a victorious war, Russia will become liberalized. Russia already has officially promised Polish reforms, and she shows every tendency toward fairer treatment of the Jews, many of whom have received commissions in the army; thus for the first time in Russian history Jews command Russian troops.

With better treatment of the Jews one outcome of the war may be an adjustment of the difficulties between the United States and Russia, as Russia, if she should decide upon the enfranchisement of her own Jews, probably would yield to the American demands regarding passports for American Jews, refusal of which caused the abrogation of the commercial treaty between the United States and Russia during the Taft Administration.

London Jewish leaders appear well satisfied with the prospects for an improvement of the status of the Jews of Russia. Jewish journals express the highest pleasure over Jews becoming officers of the Russian Army.

AWAITS KAISER'S REPLY.

Any Opening for Peace Would Be Pressed by President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The knowledge that Emperor William had been considering for several days a message from the United States Government inquiring, in effect, if Germany was desirous of discussing peace measures, set official and diplomatic Washington on the alert today for a possible exchange of peace terms between the belligerents. No reply from the Emperor had reached here up to a late hour tonight.

Diplomatists and officials discussed the details of the seven days of peace parleying as they were published today, and there was a noticeable absence of the indifference with which talk of peace was regarded several days ago. This was due, it was believed, largely to the apparent turn in the tide of battle in France and the feeling among diplomatists of the allied powers that the German troops soon would be forced back to the borders of France and Belgium.

Notwithstanding the vigorously phrased statements through official channels last week that Great Britain, France, and Russia would not make peace until

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OUTNUMBERED SAY GERMANS

Tell of Retreat from Crepy, But That Was Eight Days Ago.

LATER NEWS NOT GIVEN OUT

Berlin Suspicious and Gloomy Over Unofficial Reports of Reverses.

GEN. VON BLUME'S WARNING

Tells Germans They Are Only at the Beginning of Sufferings and Sacrifices.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen and London,) Sept. 14—12:45 A. M.—A correspondent at German headquarters reports that a terrific struggle has been raging for the last eight days, not only around Paris but along the whole front from Paris to Verdun, Nancy, and Lorraine.

The army of the north, according to this correspondent, has repulsed another sortie of a Belgian division from Antwerp.

The reports of the Paris battle cover only a sortie from Paris on Sept. 5 and an attack by the French and English on Sept. 6. They do not touch the later phases of the conflict.

The French, in their attack against the line at Meaux on Sept. 5, developed an extremely heavy artillery fire by a number of heavy batteries from Paris. This attack was repulsed and the batteries were followed until they gained shelter under the guns of the Paris fortifications.

The attack was resumed the next day in connection with a vigorous offensive by the French and British armies along the line from Meaux to Montmirail; the most severe fighting occurred along the Petit Morin River. The French artillery was again the feature of the combat.

The overwhelming forces endangered the German flank at Crepy, necessitating the withdrawal of that wing.

The Crown Prince's army has drawn a circle around Verdun so far that the forts between Toul and Verdun can now be attacked on both sides, and their fall will open a new gap for the Germans into France.

Prince Joachim, who recently was wounded while serving on the firing line, has been removed from the hospital at Allenstein to Berlin and is lodged in Bellevue Palace. The Empress met him at the station and kissed him and embraced him affectionately. She was much touched by the Iron Cross, which the Prince already wore. He expressed anxiety to return soon to the field.

The Federal Council has forbidden the slaughtering of calves under 165 pounds, live weight, and of cows under seven years old, for the next three months. The purpose of the order is to assure a meat supply for the coming year.

VON BLUME WARNS GERMANS.

General Tells Them They Are Only at the Beginning of Sacrifices.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—That the German people are disappointed with the present condition of affairs is shown by a striking letter from Gen. von Blume published in Saturday's Cologne Zeitung. He said that people must remember that Germany was still far from her goal and only at the beginning of all the suffering and sacrifices which she must endure. They had been spoiled by the unbroken successes of 1870, as was proved by the present complaint that thus far not a single army corps of the enemy had been forced to capitulate.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—Despite every German precaution, the news of the German defeat has passed through Switzerland northward, causing profound despair in Germany. The people seemed paralyzed at the tidings, coming after so many announcements of victories.

No official bulletin has been published within the last forty-eight hours. Mobs have gathered in different towns, shouting in the streets, "Tell us the truth! Give us the [illegible] are closed, as riots are feared, while Berlin, where the news of the disaster has trickled through, is benumbed.

Along the Swiss-German frontier the full extent of the catastrophe is known, and it is said: "If the French have beaten us, what will the Russians do? We are lost!"

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—The Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant's Berlin representative says, in a dispatch filed from the German capital:

"A feeling of suspense is beginning to creep over Berlin at the restriction placed upon news. Although it is known that a severe battle has been fought, and, further, that the Austrians have made a so-called strategic surrender at Lemberg, the people are not despondent or despairing. But the mystery of the extent of the German losses is preying on their minds.

"Great numbers of relatives have been informed privately of the deaths of officers at the front, but the official casualty lists are far behind hand.

"It is reported in well-informed quarters that the problem of feeding the huge armies at the front still offers the greatest difficulties."

CONSTANCE, (via Paris,) Sept. 13.—The war loss is causing anxiety to German financiers, as it will force the hands of the bankers, while the attitude of the people is somewhat uncertain, in view of the imminent disastrous retreat of the German Army in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I learn that Berlin is becoming very anxious about happenings on the western frontier. The news is not now published so freely by the Government, and although outwardly there is calm, a feeling of great anxiety exists among the general public.

This sudden restriction of public news when the public knows that a decisive battle has been fought both in the east and the west is causing suspicion. Very long lists of officers killed appear in the papers nightly. In some cases well-known families have been wiped out.

LONDON, Sept. 14—3:43 A. M.—A Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail says that the Berlin newspapers are making urgent appeals to the public to subscribe to war loans. They point out that no help can be expected from neutral countries. The papers declare that Germany must rely on her own resources, as she has to fight the whole world for her existence.

German capitalists, banks, and private investors are urged to make a temporary sacrifice in order to save the country, and they are reminded that first-class security is offered at an excellent rate of interest.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Sept. 13.—It is thought in Berlin that the German troops, after the hard driving which they underwent last week, are resting, it being known that the French resistance along the Verdun line will be desperate. It is thought here that a single breach in the Verdun, Toul, and Epinal line of fortresses and secondary forts would lead to another long advance.

This is looked upon as the last great defensive campaign of France which could be supported by permanent military works. If forced back, the Allies would be obliged to stand ground in the open, when, it is thought, progress in the campaign in France would be rapid.

GERMAN AVIATORS SHOT.

Belgians Kill One and Wound Another at Louvain.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sunday, Sept. 13.—In a heavy storm a battle was fought today near Louvain, which was twice entered by Belgian troops, who engaged in fierce fighting among the ruins.

A German aeroplane was shot down from above Louvain. One of the occupants was killed and the other was wounded. On the latter was found two-franc notes printed by the Germans in Dutch and French and signed by the Director of the National Bank.

Today thirteen children less than three months old were brought into Antwerp. They had been rescued from burning houses at Aerschot.

WARNS WAVERING LANDSTURM

Order to German Troops in Belgium Decrees Death to Cowards.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—Fierce fighting has taken place between Malines and Louvain, and the Germans have been forced back by the Belgians. At the intersection of the main roads to Brussels, Aerschot, Malines, and Louvain, they seized a castle and fortified it to cover their retreat. The Belgian guns immediately opened a heavy fire on the castle.

A German aeroplane has been shot down at Malines. One officer was killed, and another was made prisoner. They had nine bombs with them.

Most of the German troops now facing the Belgians belong to the Landsturm. A remarkable document found

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ALLIES PRESS SWIFTLY ON

Cut Foe's Communications to Eastward, Hampering His Flight.

HARASS THE GERMAN LEFT

Crown Prince's Army at Verdun May Have to Fight Hard to Make Their Escape.

JOFFRE CLAIMS VICTORY

Success "Undeniable," He Says, Telling of Pursuit of "Unexampled Extent."

PARIS, Sept. 13, 11:40 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

"No report has been received tonight from general headquarters. The statements, published yesterday and this afternoon, have depicted with what vigor our troops are pursuing the Germans in their retreat.

"It is natural that under those circumstances general headquarters cannot send twice a day particulars concerning incidents of this pursuit.

"All we know is that the forward march of the allied armies continues all along the front, and that contact with the enemy is being maintained.

"On our left wing we have crossed the River Aisne."

An official statement issued in the afternoon says:

"First.—On the left wing the enemy has continued his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired to the northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the southeast of Rheims.

"Second.—At the centre the enemy, though it has lost Revigny and Brabant-le-Roi, still holds the south end of the forest of Argonne.

"On our right wing the hostile forces, which were along the Meurthe, are beating a retreat beyond St. Die and Lunéville. We have reoccupied Raon l'Etape, Baccarat, Remereville, Nomeny, and Pont-à-Mousson.

"In the Belgian field operations the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the south of Lirre.

"In the Russian field the battle that has been in progress in Galicia for the last seventeen days has ended in a great victory for the Russian Army. The Austrians have retreated along the entire front, leaving in the hands of the Russians a great number of prisoners and important war material."

VICTORY WON, SAYS JOFFRE.

Pursuit of Unexampled Extent Is in Progress, the Commander States.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Gen. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, received to-day the following message from Gen. Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French Army:

The battle of the last five days has ended in an undeniable victory. The retreat of the First, Second, and Third German Armies is hastening before our left, and at our centre. In turn, the Fourth German Army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry-le-François and from Sermaize-les-Bains.

Moreover, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war. In gaining ground we have made many prisoners. Our troops show evidences of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the Germans in their attempt to resist our vehemence.

Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success. Every officer, subaltern, and soldier has responded to my call. All merit well from the fatherland.

JOFFRE.

In making this public Gen. Gallieni added this note:

The Military Governor of Paris is happy to bring this telegram to the knowledge of the troops under his command. He adds his own felicitations to the Army of Paris for the part it had in the operations.

He felicitates also the troops of the intrenched camps upon the efforts which they had made during this period, and which efforts should be continued without relaxation.

GALLIENI.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, communicated to the Cabinet to-day this telegram which he had received from Gen. Joffre:

Our victory is confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the [illegible] Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded, and munitions of war.

After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during this formidable struggle, which lasted from the 5th to the 12th of September, all our arms are flushed by success, and are executing a pursuit unexampled for its extent.

On our left we have crossed the Aisne below Soissons, thus gaining 100 kilometers (about 65 miles) in six days' fighting.

Our armies of the centre are already north of the Marne, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier.

The morale, endurance, and ardor of our troops and those of our allies are admirable. The pursuit will be continued with all our energy.

The Government of the Republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped. JOFFRE.

Summary of War News

The French War Office announces that the German Army continues its retreat along the entire battle front. On the left flank the Germans have evacuated Amiens, falling back eastward between Soissons and Rheims. At the centre the German forces have lost Revigny and Brabant-le-Roi. On the Allies' right wing the Germans are retreating beyond St. Die and Lunéville.

According to Bordeaux reports the line of communication of the German Army eastward has been cut, thus forcing the invaders to rely on the lines through the valley of the Meuse and through Luxemburg, which are likely to be thrown into confusion by the congestion. The Crown Prince's force, attacking Verdun, is also imperiled.

Berlin sends no news of the fighting in France since the report of Saturday, which admitted the retirement of the right wing, and a correspondent's story which covers the fighting only up to Sept. 6.

From Holland and Switzerland come reports that news of the reverses of the right wing has reached Germany and caused a feeling of gloom. Gen. von Blume has issued a warning to the people that the struggle is only beginning, and that they must be prepared to make many sacrifices, not expecting the speedy victory that was won in 1870-71.

German reports by way of London say that the Austrians have driven the Russians back near Grodek, west of Lemberg. A large force of Russians, however, is now threatening the Austrians near Rava-Russka, the Austrian Army being obliged to fall back.

The Russian General Staff in a statement issued at Petrograd reviews the fighting at Krasnik and Tamaszow, in Russian Poland. The Austrian-German forces comprised 1,000,000 men and 2,500 cannons. The first attack against Krasnik was made by the Austrians on Aug. 25 with a large force. Their attack against Tomaszow was severely checked, with the result that the Austrians drew from their forces at Krasnik. Desperate fighting continued for seventeen days before the Austrian-German forces were routed, with enormous losses, and they are now being pursued by the Russian Army. It is recognized in Vienna that continuance of the war depends on the final outcome of this battle. Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, intimates that the end of Austria's resistance is impending.

The Servians are preparing to march on Budapest, where they will unite with the Russian forces, according to a news dispatch from Nish. The Servians are said to be leaving the bulk of the work in the invasion of Bosnia to the Montenegrins.

Italian troops are being disembarked in Albania, where the insurgents are now said to dominate the new Turkish Government.

German forces have invaded British territory in Central Africa, occupying Karangu and advancing on Kisil. British forces have been dispatched from Lake Victoria Nyanza to check them. There has been severe skirmishing, in which the German forces were victorious.

The London Press Bureau gives further details of the capture of Herbertshohe, Solomon Islands. The fighting lasted eighteen hours. Two Australian officers were killed and one officer and three seamen wounded. The German casualties were between twenty and thirty killed. Their commander was taken prisoner.

THREATEN GERMAN RETREAT.

Big Armies May Be Caught in North France—Bordeaux Rejoices.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—One line of communication used by the German Army is cut. They cannot make use of the line to the east of the Argonne, owing to the rapid advance of the Allies on the centre and right. They must, therefore, try the lines through the Meuse Valley and Luxemburg.

If the Belgians, who are now operating in force south of Antwerp, clear southern Belgium of the invaders, the German forces in attempting to communicate with their base through Namur and Liège and the Meuse and across Luxemburg will be in danger of inextricable disorder.

The German Army from Belgium and the German Army from the Oise Valley will be obliged to converge on the same area and may be obliged to pass through the neck of the bottle in the north of France, while being attacked from all sides. Their rapid retreat shows that the Germans were unable to bring up their reserves in sufficient numbers.

The Germans are retreating much more rapidly than they advanced, and are leaving behind them guns, ammunition, supplies and horses.

That the Germans attached great importance to the battle of the Marne is shown by Lieut. Gen. von Wiesdenbach's order found at Vitry-le-François, dated Sept. 9, and ending with the phrase, "Everything depends on tomorrow's result."

Germans' Next Stand.

The Kaiser is evidently troubled, for he is rushing 60,000 fresh troops to support this army. The generally accepted view is that the Germans will not pass east of the Argonne, but will make a stand either in Northeastern France or Southern Belgium. This is borne out by a telegram from Arras, stating that the Germans who were occupying Lille, Armentières, Valenciennes and Douai have left in an easterly direction.

The French Commander in Chief has addressed the following order of the day to his troops:

"At the moment when the battle on which our country's salvation depends is being fought it is important to recall to all that the moment is no longer one in which to look behind. Every effort must be made to attack and push back the enemy. Troops which can no longer advance must at all costs guard the ground [illegible] on the spot rather than retreat. Under no circumstances can failure be tolerated."

Every official report goes to show how sound was Gen. Joffre's plan of leading the invaders further and further away from their base. From the wounded, as well as from relatives of the soldiers, I have time after time heard remarks which showed that just when the French troops were on the point of scoring a success and charging the enemy, they were bewildered at receiving orders to retire several kilometers under cover of artillery. The reason for all this is now evident.

Joffre May Be a National Hero.

Should the battle of the Marne end in a complete victory for the Allies, Gen. Joffre is likely to become the national hero. At his suggestion the Government has decided to confer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Gens. Maunoury and Dubail and the Cross of Grand Officer on Gen. Foch.

Unforgettable scenes of joy and enthusiasm took place last night when news of the Allies' great victory became generally known. In the corridor of the War Office the chief of the Press Bureau read the official announcement to the waiting journalists, who repeatedly gave way to unrestrained applause, particularly at the end, when the reader added: "I think, gentlemen, you will agree with me that this communique needs no comment."

The news passed from mouth to mouth, and in the square cheers were given for Gen. Joffre and the British troops.

Today the populace has sobered down and realizes that great efforts and sacrifices must still be made before the invader is driven off French soil and that the Germans will probably send reinforcements as well as essay powerful counter-attacks.

CROWN PRINCE IN DANGER.

His Army May Have to Fight Its Way Eastward to Escape.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—If the German armies are still in a condition to offer resistance, they will, in the opinion of well-informed experts, do so along the line, extending from Peronne through St. Quentin and Mézières to the Ardennes.

The only army not falling back is that of Crown Prince Frederick William, south of the forest of Argonne. It is probable, according to the experts, that the Crown Prince has been unable to find a safe line of retreat. The Argonne district is a difficult mountainous region without roads, and the Crown Prince would be compelled to move northeast or northwest.

In the first case, it is stated, he would be attacked from Verdun, while the second would throw him with the Duke of Württemberg's army, which would involve both armies in confusion.

The military men think, therefore, that the Crown Prince, if he is forced to retire, will probably attempt to break through eastward between Verdun and Souilly.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—It is reported that the Fifth German Army has suffered a shortage of provisions as a result of a sortie by the garrison at Verdun which captured a long German provision train.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

ALLIES LURED FOE ON TO DISASTER

Great Battle Was Fought on Ground of Their Own Choosing.

GERMAN LOSS ENORMOUS

Eight Thousand Were Killed at One Point of the Struggle Alone.

RETREAT EFFECTED WELL

German General's Strategy After Their Great Reverses Praised —Heroism of Wounded.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.
New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLAMBOIN, (BEHIND THE ALLIES' LINES,) Friday, Sept. 11.—All this week, during a journey which has taken me from the gates of Paris along the Allies' lines to beyond Troyes, I have been listening to the sound of guns fighting out the most gigantic battle ever fought on European soil.

Tonight I return to this peaceful little village, near which the battle may be said to have begun, to write and send off this dispatch.

It is a delightfully cool evening, after a week of almost tropical heat. It is peaceful after a week of excitement and waiting. The good folks now sit by their doorsteps, eagerly discussing "les bonnes nouvelles," for scanty news has come through that victory has crowned the efforts of the armies of France and England.

The fear that hostile armies would sweep over their beloved little farms has gone. The quiet joy of triumph has taken its place.

Flamboin is a small village astride one of the eastward running railway lines. This evening one can feel victory in the very air of the little place, which would have been the first to experience the weight of the German advance had the enemy succeeded in breaking through the lines of the Allies.

It has been for me a week crowded with most curious incidents and sensations, an almost fantastic little piece cut out of life which will ever stand out with a strange medley of pictures more prominently than most of my years. By motor cars, afoot, in trains with wounded and prisoners and soldiers of both armies, I have traveled for nearly a hundred miles to the east of Paris and from the week-long battle of giants I have been able to weave the warp and woof of a story of tremendous struggle in which the picked and almost countless legions of the Kaiser have been hurled back in appalling black disaster.

Fought on Historic Ground.

First of all I shall attempt to sketch in their broad features the German strategy, fighting, and the general result. Then I shall fill in my picture with some of the details I have gathered. The battle has been fought on historic ground. Everywhere around this little village from which I write this message is ground, associated with the marvelous campaign against the Allies which Napoleon conducted prior to his banishment to Elba.

Meaux, La Fère Champenoise, the Marne, Vitry-le-François, the marches of St. Gond—all those places come again into the story of the war against military despotism. Montreaux, where the great Emperor won what was practically his last victory, is not far away, and the strategy, too, was that of Napoleon, on a scale of which Napoleon never dreamed.

Just as the great Corsican drew his enemies in the Rhine-Fontainebleau campaign down to the east of Paris, so did the allied commanders draw the enormous German forces. That is the first supreme factor for consideration in a description of the week-long battle. It was fought on ground of the choosing of the allied commanders.

The army arrived before Paris to find strong French and British forces stretching away to the east for nearly 150 miles from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin, about fourteen miles northeast of Paris, through Meaux, Coulommiers, Sezanne, La Fère-Champenoise, Vitry-le-François, Verdun, and Nancy to Epinal.

Germans' Changed Plans.

It was useless to move to the attack on Paris, useless to reduce the French capital with a great army in existence. For the German commander there was only one thing to do. His enemies had presented him with Hobson's choice. They challenged him to battle on their own chosen ground. So, in the first instance, they fought with an advantage.

Faced with this situation, the German commander determined to strike on the right, to force his way through the opposing lines in the region of Sezanne, and La Fère Champenoise, and to smash the Allies there, driving them back on one side to within the Paris fortifications, and on the other hurling them backward, and if his plans worked out successfully and fully to compel the Allies' centre to surrender. Thus he would be able to present Paris with something like a Sedan in the proud moment of calling on the French capital to surrender.

In my dispatch from Havre which appeared on Thursday of last week, I reported the slackening of the German advance down from the Belgian frontier toward the regions to the northwest of Paris. That could only mean one thing.

Passing through Eastern Normandy—how far the war seemed away from the delightful sylvan haunts round Lisieux and Evreux to Mantes and across the Seine toward Beauvais—I found that my statement, made at a time which most people regarded as the eve of a new siege of Paris, was correct. Soldiers by the bridge at Mantes—the bridge was mined and barricaded—[illegible]

plan of the enemy's campaign had obviously been changed. The next phase of the struggle was to be not a siege of Paris, but a titanic struggle on the other side of the capital.

It was slow, very slow, traveling around to the neighborhood of Meaux, and on reaching the district south of Coulammiers and Sézanne I learned that the Germans had taken up their position on the line which I outline above. In fact, the German advance was passed backward. The enemy's cavalry penetrated to Provins and Nogent-sur-Seine, a very few kilometers from the village from which I write this evening. There were unimportant skirmishes in the neighborhood and then the serious work opened.

Battle Really Began on Sept. 4.

The battle—will it go down in history, I wonder, as the Battle of the Marne?—may be said to have begun on Friday, Sept. 4. By then the line of the River Ourcq was strongly held by the allied forces, the English predominating at the particular moment on that part of the far-thrown front.

The enemy approached in considerable force, unaware, it is obvious, of the strength of the array they had to face there. Unsupported by artillery, they endeavored to cross the river, and after severe fighting were driven off with considerable loss.

Let me here give a short description, provided by an officer wounded in the fighting, of the struggle which took place on the river:

"We were in our positions early on Friday," he said, "but we did not take part in the fighting on that day. During the whole of Friday and Saturday we had nothing to do but to listen to the sound of firing which was not far distant and to speculate as to the result. Late in the evening the order came instructing us to retreat, but in the course of our retirement during the night that order was countermanded, and we advanced once more, taking up a strong position on sloping ground facing the river.

"Early on Sunday Germans approached in considerable numbers, with the apparent intention of outflanking us, for they poured in on our extreme left. 'Hold the position,' was the order we received, and I can tell you it was just the order we wished, for how they swarmed towards our position! Wave after wave approached, turned, slowed down, and fell away before the hurricane of lead with which we greeted them.

Tribute to Germans' Bravery.

"God, but they were brave! One can't deny them that tribute. But their artillery for once did not seem to be as effective as usual, and their rifle fire was strangely erratic.

"German soldiers, by the way, do not aim at all at times. They came near enough to allow us to see through our glasses the curious methods of the German riflemen. They do not put their rifles to their shoulders and take aim. They put the butt of the rifles under their arms and simply fire away, trusting to the effectiveness of volleys.

"In the evening we received reinforcements from the direction of Meaux, and as darkness fell we had pushed back for the time being the forces which had been thrown against us."

Another officer, who was also wounded in the fighting somewhat further from the extreme left near La Ferté-Gaucher, told me that the general engagement there was an extremely hot one. It went on with varying results during the whole of Sunday night, but the most severe fighting took place on Monday morning.

"Then," he said, "the enemy's resistance collapsed in a strangely sudden manner. Just as we began to advance I was knocked down, but I am told we advanced something like twenty miles, driving an enemy before us which did not put up even a show of fight. They seldom turned even to treat us to a volley. It looked as though they had suddenly run completely out of ammunition."

Another soldier was able to take up the story. In the course of their hurried retreat the Germans left the ground simply littered with dead and wounded, though they could be seen carrying off many of the latter. A German detachment was cut off and the advancing forces took ten guns and several hundred prisoners. Some of the prisoners confirmed the statement that the enemy were very short of ammunition, and added that they were compelled to husband their rations.

Six Hundred Dead in One Trench.

The German losses must everywhere have been exceedingly heavy. An infantry officer wounded near Meaux on the 8th told me two German army corps were in action during that day and on the 7th, and that in one trench alone he counted 600 dead. Even on Tuesday, it would appear, the German commander did not perceive that his southward movement was placing him in very considerable danger. On that day the battle changed with dramatic swiftness. The Allies assumed a vigorous offensive at the very point at which the German General had supposed them not to be strong enough to make his southern advance dangerous.

Here the British were in great strength, and for the first time in the war, on anything like a large scale, they showed the Germans what a British frontal attack was like. "They shelled us with their big guns," said a Frenchman who took part with the French force aiding the British, "but the fire was not very effective, and then we moved forward. It was a sight to see. There was almost too much 'élan' at times in our moves forward, and some severe losses were experienced at times, I noticed, by the troops neglecting to make trenches and contenting themselves with what proved to be ineffective cover. But nothing could stay the steady advance.

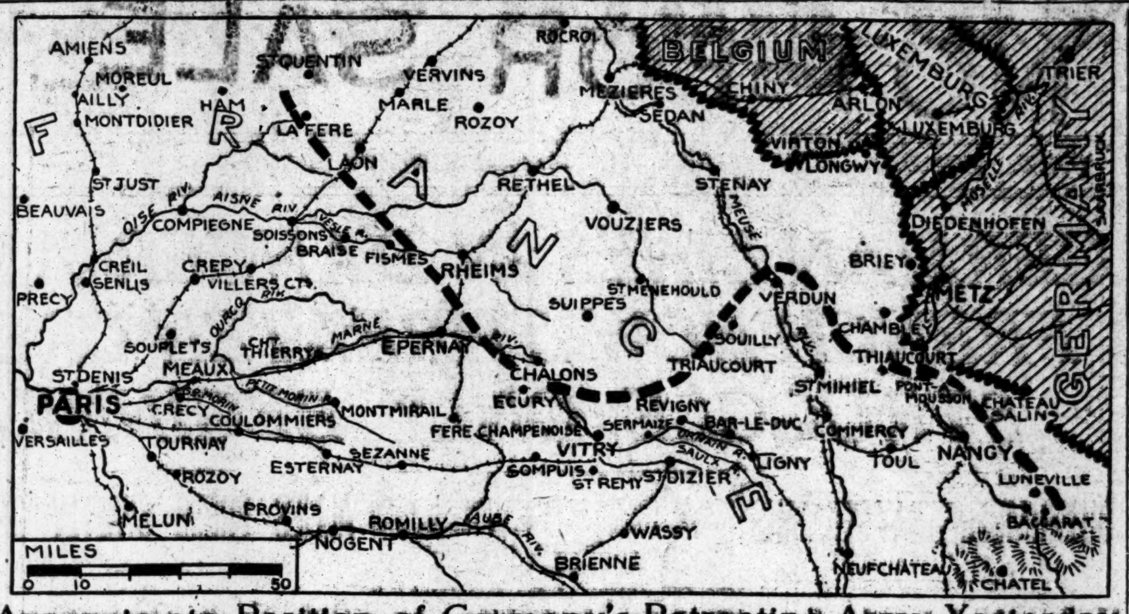
"At one little village we got right home with the bayonet, and we could see that we were driving dead-tired men in front of us. At times, however, they rallied with an effort.

Beyond the village they had made trenches, and it required a costly charge to clear them out. We had to advance over barbed wire, and as we did so it was terrible to see how one's comrades fell. We reached the trenches and cleared them. Then came ten minutes or so of unopposed advance, and then another fusillade, followed by a quarter of an hour of unceasing slaughter.

"On again, but that's where I got a shot in my foot. We kept straight on, I know."

German Right "Crumpled Up."

The latest news, as I write, is to the effect that the German extreme right is simply being crumpled up. The French, who are on the outer left of the allied forces, are driving a great and solid [illegible] the enemy's positions south-[illegible], and the British in that [illegible] area are also steadily [illegible]



Approximate Position of Germany's Retreating Army Yesterday

matter of hours, for the French are rapidly pushing forward toward it.

The German line of retreat is being seriously threatened.

All the many reports which I have been able to gather direct from the field of this momentous struggle speak of terrible German losses, but also, with some exceptions, of still stubborn resistance by the retreating forces. Again and again they rally to charge again and again they await the onslaught, only to be overthrown, if not by weight of numbers, then by magnificent dash of soldiers who know they are fighting a battle which may be one of the decisive encounters in the campaign.

Pushed back to the River Ourcq, Gen. von Kluck must have seen that his hope of outrivaling the victory of Sedan was fading and, not only that, his southern line was in very imminent danger. Hour by hour the irresistible left of the Allies came farther on. Every hour was helping to bar the German line of retreat.

Now consider the position of the main German body, which, as I have said, was pushed south to the Grand Morin River.

Its retreat was constantly being more seriously threatened, and again the German commander had to accept a choice which the Allies imposed. He saw that the Allies's strategy was the same as his; that they, too, were thinking of a Sedan, with the conditions reversed, and that they were succeeding.

Counted 17 Trainloads of Wounded.

After a tremendous struggle I counted on one day seventeen trainloads of wounded from this part of the battle line. To the last possible moment the fight was kept up with leonine courage by the Germans. At Esternay, several independent informants told me, their losses were at least 8,000 in dead alone.

On the banks of the Little Morin, where the country is much less favorable for defense, the fight was renewed. This position was, I believe, completely carried on Wednesday afternoon, and the retreat was immediately followed up in force.

Between the Great and Little Morin Rivers the German retreat was stubborn and finely fought. Beyond the latter river it began to show signs of precipitate rout. By yesterday evening the retreating army was beyond the Marne and being swept along between that river and the Ourcq.

The position on the whole line, as I can judge it here tonight, is that a huge triangle of territory, having its base from Nanteuil to near Soissons, and its apex near Sézanne, has been cleared of the enemy, and there is every prospect that that space will soon be transformed into a tremendous oblong, with its northern side running from Rheims to Verdun.

Allies' Reinforcements Excellent.

Both sides are, I believe, being reinforced, and I can say this—that the material, British and French, rapidly being pushed up to the front is of a kind to inspire the utmost confidence that the full fruits of the advantages gained so far will be reaped. Both Allies seem still to be drawing on most excellent reserves of men, and the addition of these to the fighting lines should be an enormous advantage.

I am told that the Imperial Prussian Guard was very severely handled by the marches of St. Gond, where Napoleon dealt heavily with his enemies just a century ago.

There can be no doubt, then, that the German Army is in full retreat. It is difficult to gather here, of course, what is the condition of Gen. von Kluck's forces. They have had a terrible week of it.

Probably it will never be possible to estimate the full extent of their losses. Their fatigue must necessarily be great. They will fall back to the next line, probably north of Rheims, with a morale considerably impaired, while the Allies have all the magnificent advantage which a week's tremendous heartening successes gives them.

It is idle, of course, to hold that the whole matter has yet been decided. The German Army will not melt away, even after one week of defeat and disaster, but the star of success is decidedly with the Allies.

Splendid Spirit of Wounded.

I have spoken of the strange experiences of a week of wandering behind the Allies' lines. What is it that stands out most prominently in all the strange little adventures which have befallen me among the troops going to the front, the refugees, the people with their hopes and fears, the prisoners, the wounded? I think I can safely say it is the spirit shown by the men who have borne the battle's brunt and who have been wounded.

The wounded showed no sign of regret and gave no evidence of faltering courage. Imagine an ordinary railway horse box. The floor is strewn with straw. There is the strong, somewhat sickly odor of disinfectant.

Seven or eight men are lying here. One has had the side of his head shot away. Another has been blinded. A third is badly wounded on the lower part of the face, so much so that he cannot have the drink of water for which he longs. Another, shot through both legs, crawled about for two days, lost in the wood, before he was found in a corner. A priest is administering the last sacrament to a brave fellow whose wounds are such that one scarcely dares look at him.

Imagine that scene, almost duplicated thirty times over in every train. Think of this, too—that during a four hours' wait at the station of Montreaux I saw eleven such trains pass.

That is only from one small corner of the gigantic battleground. It is only one tithe of the terrible amount of suffering which this tremendous war is causing.

French Medical Service Splendid.

I must pay a tribute to the high excellence of the French Army medical service. The wounded are gathered with extraordinary rapidity from the field, and, in spite of the great number of wounded, it is seldom that a soldier has to wait long for first aid, and in trains of men I saw fresh from the battle field every wounded man without exception had been properly bandaged [illegible]

of provisions of all sorts. Cigarettes are distributed. People are ready with postcards for sending messages to relatives and friends of the wounded. The whole system is a magnificent piece of organization, and one has only to see it work to recognize the enormous amount of suffering which is obviated by it.

Whatever may be said of the extraordinary German strategy which brought about the four days' struggle, this much cannot be denied—that the German commander extricated himself from a most dangerous position with what can only be called brilliant generalship.

He failed on account of two things. He had against him two of the most alert military minds in Europe, those of Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal French, and he encountered troops which for heroism and dash can be truly said to have no equal in the world —the French with their magnificent élan, which had full rein for the first time after days of patient, dogged retreat and splendid submission to the orders necessary to the working out of a great plan, and the British, with their steadfastness, their doggedness in defense, and their fine spirit in advance.

Action Will Make British Famous.

Indeed, the week's events, as far as the British forces are concerned, will certainly establish for them a splendid reputation on the Continent, which has up till now generally harbored the idea that our fighting men were for little wars and for parade. Those two forces have completely rolled up the German advance to the east of Paris; so much is certain.

I hazard, too, the statement that by the time these lines appear in print the German position will be a much more serious one than it is at the moment of sending this dispatch.

Officers whom I have seen today, who have come directly from the front, speak with the utmost confidence of the general result of the week's work. They firmly believe that a German retreat on the lines of the advance will be out of the question, and that Gen. von Kluck will be forced back by way of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. All the information which I have gathered today and can receive here tonight goes to confirm that belief.

In and around Troyes on Tuesday and yesterday I was able to obtain some interesting information regarding the course of the struggle in the centre of the battle front. From La Fere-Champenoise to Vitry-le-François the French have been hotly engaged from early Tuesday morning, and until late last night, so I am informed, most stubborn fighting was taking place.

Germans Offered Brave Resistance.

On Wednesday at Vitry-le-François, so a number of wounded men informed me, two battalions of the enemy were one after the other surrounded and cut up. They resisted with the utmost bravery and refused to offer to surrender.

The attack on the well-placed German lines has been stubbornly maintained, and last night (Thursday) was reported to be having its effect. It is believed that part of the enemy's forces in this neighborhood was withdrawn Wednesday night to reinforce the divisions further to the right.

CREDIT TO PAU'S NEW ARMY.

Its Timely Arrival, Some Say, Turned the Tide of Battle.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—Dispatches from Paris and Bordeaux to the London newspapers describe the scenes of enthusiasm in those cities, mingled with thankfulness, over the German retreat.

Everybody is amazed at the unexpected change in the tide of war, and the fullest credit is given to Gen. Pau, who is regarded as having by prompt strategy changed the face of the campaign.

It is understood that the factor that changed the fortunes of war was the new army, which Pau formed quickly and quietly at Versailles, composed of some of the best troops from the eastern frontier and a fine body of cavalry. This army marched through Paris northward and then turned northeast. Its effect was felt at once.

PIERCING THE GERMAN LINE.

French Threaten to Divide Kaiser's Forces East of Rheims.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—The Temps military expert in a review, printed today, says:

"The situation is clear. The Germans are retiring along the entire line. This movement of withdrawal, begun on the front of our left wing, has spread successively as far as the other end of their line. The adversaries consequently have executed a vast pivoting movement, having its centre toward Bar-le-Duc.

"Our left wing, pursuing the enemy, has tracked the Department of Aisne toward Soissons. On the right we approach St. Menehould. Under these conditions, if our left, supported by divisions of cavalry, still is in condition to pursue energetically, a large part of the German Army between Rheims and St. Menehould will perhaps be obliged to find an outlet north of Verdun by way of Belgian Luxembourg.

"If the German left wing takes this route it could be reinforced upon the Moselle by the army corps in Lorraine and the troops attacking Verdun, but the German host would be cut in two."

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Daily Post, a new English paper appearing in Paris, asserts that Gen. von Kluck's provisioning base has been cut off.

The Echo de Paris states that it learns that several German Generals have admitted that their troops have reached the end of their resistance and are incapable of the slightest additional effort.

GERMAN CAVALRY SUFFERS.

Force Crippled by Loss of Horses—[illegible]

Special [illegible] TIMES.

PARIS, [illegible]

day's fighting the British captured no fewer than seventeen howitzers, besides a number of guns of smaller calibre.

I have received information that the German losses in cavalry have been appalling. A German cavalry officer, who competed at Olympia a few years ago and has been made a prisoner, estimated that the wastage in cavalry horses, especially during the Belgian campaign, amounted to about two-thirds of the total strength allotted to the armies operating in the direction of Paris.

The horses captured by the British are worn out and useless for work in the field. Many horses have been taken from the batteries for cavalry purposes and the guns abandoned have fallen into the hands of the British.

Large numbers of cavalrymen who have lost their horses are now marching on foot with infantry.

LOST ARTILLERY IN MIRE.

Germans Forced to Abandon Many Pieces After Heavy Rain.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The German retreat is general, although naturally more marked at some points than others.

According to unofficial but reliable information, Soissons was re-entered by the French at 6 P. M. yesterday.

Amiens has been abandoned, and we may now hope for the resumption of the Boulogne or Calais boat services.

East of Soissons the Germans are moving to form a junction with the German eastern wing, which remains to the south of the Argonne forest, and then to fall back into Luxemburg. They have not attempted to defend the line of the Marne southeast of Rheims.

Around Vitry-le-Francois some of the most desperate of fighting has taken place. It has been less heard of than that on the left wing, because it is further from Paris.

The French crossed the Marne yesterday between Epernay and Chalons and thence southward to Vitry and twenty miles northeast of the latter place. The little town of Revigny has been retaken.

I am informed by a French officer, who is just back from this front, that when the Prussian Guard was thrust back to the north of the St. Gond marshes on Friday, they left a number of heavy guns stuck in the swampy land all along the line. The heavy rain of Friday helps to account for much of the German artillery losses.

The difficulty of the ground also helps to explain the slower movement here than in the west, and it will continue to embarrass the German retreat.

News comes of the German abandonment of the Nancy region and the French reoccupation of Luneville to which, it is added this afternoon, that beyond Luneville and St. Die several points have been recovered on the Alsatian frontier, including Ponta-Mousson, Nomeny, Baccarat, and Raon l'Etape. It is over a fortnight since Luneville was occupied, and considerable anxiety has been felt for the Nancy forces.

When the Kaiser went to the battlefield before Nancy the other day, it may be presumed that he still entertained certain expectations, which are now destined to remain unfilled.

GERMANS TO MAKE A STAND?

May Turn on Pursuers on Line of St. Quentin-Mezieres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The question now is, can the Germans reform their flying forces and make a stand. If they can, they will most likely attempt to entrench themselves along the front of Peronne-St. Quentin-Mézières.

It is possible that the troops holding lines of communication are digging trenches in feverish haste and are otherwise preparing a position now.

Another question of interest is what will the army of the Crown Prince, which is tangled up in the wooded region of the Argonne, elect to do. A retreat northward is impossible, because there is no road. If the army goes eastward, it must risk being fallen upon by columns from Verdun and Toul. The French are pressing very hard, and it will require very skillful generalship to extricate this army.

KAISER'S PAINFUL CHOICE.

Must Abandon French Campaign or Let Russians Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—In an editorial headed "The Fortieth Day of the War," the Petit Journal analyses the European situation in an effort to show that a reversal of German success in France coincides with Russian, Servian, and of Belgian victories. It says:

"The Kaiser must now be hesitating between the painful choice of abandoning his failing effort against France for the purpose of defending the eastern frontier or by a desperate rally in the west, risking the sight of Russian armies hammering Berlin."

The article closes:

"In either case it is not an agreeable prospect for an Emperor who dreamed of becoming William the Conqueror, but whom the indulgent German historians will call William the Crazy."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The French military writers, while not going so far as to say that the Germans are incapable of pulling themselves together and making another stand, think it is unlikely that Gen. von Kluck will be able to reform his forces and give battle in France, unless the Allies, breathless from their prolonged struggle, are themselves compelled to halt. It is thought probable that the gigantic armies will meet again in Belgium, this time on more even terms, and with the chances strongly favoring the Allies.

PACE TOO HOT TO LAST.

British Soldier Predicts a Speedy German Collapse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—A letter in The Standard from a soldier, wounded at the battle of the Marne, says: "The Germans in front of us are [illegible]

as humans can stand, and it's about time they realized it.

"I don't agree with those who think the war is going to last a long time. The pace we go at on both sides is too hot, and flesh and blood won't stand it for long.

"My impression is that there will be a sudden collapse of the Germans that will astonish everybody at home, but we are not leaving much to chance, and will do all we can to hasten the collapse of the Germans.

"They aren't really cut out for this sort of work. They are proper bullies, who get on finely when everybody's lying bleeding at their feet, but can't manage at all when they have to stand up to men who can give them more than they bargain for.

"A mixed force of British and French infantry were told off to prevent the Germans crossing the River Marne. At one point about half a mile from the river bank we came out from a wood to find a French infantry battalion going across in the same direction. We didn't want to be behind, so we put our best foot forward, and one of the most exciting races you ever saw followed. We got in first by a head, as you might say, and just in time to tackle a mob of Germans heading for the crossing in disorder.

"We went at them with the bayonet, but they didn't seem to have the least heart for fighting. Some flung themselves into the stream and tried to swim for safety, but they were heavily accoutred and worn out, so they didn't go very far. Of about 300 who tried this not more than half a dozen succeeded in reaching the other bank.

"Away on the left the Germans had thrown pontoons across the river to facilitate the retreat of their men, but the French and British artillery had found the range to an inch or so and kept dropping shells right in the thick of them. It looked so terrible from the shore that a great number of Germans had no heart to risk the crossing and flung themselves down by the riverside to escape the deadly hail of fire."

CAN ALLIES KEEP UP CHASE?

That, Says London Observer, Will Determine Size of German Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—The Daily News military expert says this morning:

"What the Germans now intend doing, or what they may be compelled to do, is at present uncertain. If the Allies can continue the offensive without stopping to rest, the Kaiser's troops are in a perilous position from which he may find it difficult to extricate them.

"The rapid advance of the left wing of the Allies is a serious menace to Gen. von Kluck's communications through Belgium, and if he has to open up a fresh line of communication through the Ardennes and Luxemburg this must cause so great a congestion of transport as to throw the whole German Army into inextricable confusion.

"Exit across the eastern frontier is barred by the fortresses of Verdun and Toul, and so far no way has been made by either the German Crown Prince or the Crown Prince of Bavaria to subdue these really formidable places d'armes.

"Much will depend on the pursuing power of the allied armies, and something also on the movements of the German reinforcing army, said to be 60,000 strong, and reported to be making forced marches from the Belgian frontier."

HEAVY FIGHTING ON RETREAT.

Thousands Fell South of Soissons in Severe Rear Guard Action.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A foreign officer who visited the scene of Saturday's fighting, when the allied army was pursuing the fleeing left wing of the Germans at Berzy, just south of Soissons, describes a terrible scene of carnage.

The fields and woods were thickly strewn with dead; several thousands had fallen in that district. The Germans fought a stern rear guard action, keeping the Allies at a respectful distance.

Sounds of heavy firing could be heard from the German centre, where it was assumed that they had left one or two army corps to cover their retreat at any cost. They left all the wounded where they fell, to become prisoners of the Allies.

Much war material lay about in confusion, and a hundred houses in the neighborhood were wrecked, the furniture lying in broken heaps. In the shelter of the walls many wounded were propped up, awaiting the arrival of ambulances.

Military authorities consider it probable that the German force which evacuated Amiens started too late to join the main body and are cut off.

The Government has issued a notice to officials of the towns through which the Germans may pass to remain at their posts, as no damage has been done by the invaders thus far, and no disorder has occurred.

LAUD BRAVE SOLDIERS.

French Examples of Courage Under Fire Get Public Commendation.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—In the orders of the day made public here today numerous cases of bravery are cited. Several of them follow:

"Private Philipe of the Second Battalion of Riflemen during the battle ran out under fire to his captain, who was mortally wounded, and brought him in. Private Philipe went eight times to the firing line under violent shelling to give water to the wounded and he also assisted his commandant to rally riflemen dispersed by the enemy's fire.

"Bugler Martin of the Fourteenth Hussars, a member of a patrol commanded by Lieut. de Champigny, in a fierce skirmish with a German patrol seeing his commander wounded and captured, charged the German officer who had made a prisoner of de Champigny, killed him with his own hand and rescued de Champigny.

"Sergt. Aviator Benoit, who was mortally wounded during an aerial reconnaissance, had the courage to drive his machine, riddled with bullets, to safety within our lines with his passenger.

"Corporal Aviator Marcel G. Brindejone de Moulinais has made numerous reconnaissances during which his apparatus has been damaged by projectiles.

"The Twenty-second Battalion of Riflemen made three separate bayonet charges against the enemy, strongly entrenched, and suffered heavy losses. At the third charge Commanders Parisot, Durant, and Lavoisse, who were leading the charge, fell mortally wounded ten yards in front of the charging line, which finally succeeded in dislodging the enemy from its position and taking 500 prisoners."

GERMAN SPIES DARING.

Five Caught Near Toulon After a Fight and Put to Death.

NEAR TOULON, France, Aug. 25.—The German attempts at spying are amazingly daring in this district. Attempt follows attempt with an incredible indifference to the sudden death which follows capture. The secret, of course, is that here, in this semi-circle of mountains, is one of the great fortified areas of France. Stupendous forts, hidden with uncanny skill, lurk among the rocky heights. Many of these are utterly impossible of detection from the main roadways of the valleys, and hence the never-ceasing attempts of the German spies to obtain information.

A striking incident occurred near here this evening, shortly after dusk. Some details I am forced to suppress, but here is the story:

Near here, between Marseilles and Toulon, is a lonely little bay, with natural facilities for lan[illegible] doned and half-made r[illegible] to this place from the [illegible]

side of the deserted road, and, as we are under martial law here, and no one has any right to be out of doors before six in the morning or after six at night without a special permit, the soldier knew that something was wrong and immediately gave a hail. As there was no reply, he fired two shots among the vines. Some one gave a scream, and the soldier ran up with his bayonet at the ready.

Three men jumped out from among the vines and one of them fired twice at him with a revolver or automatic pistol. He was not hit, and went right at them with his bayonet, firing again as he ran. He killed one man. More soldiers ran up and they chased the two men that were left down the deserted road to the little bay. There was a small petrol launch lying close in shore and one of the men shouted something, in German it was supposed, but no one knew the language.

Immediately afterward the launch put her bow around and went out to sea. It was just getting dusk at the time. She went away out of sight, but the soldiers caught the two men, who had shorthand notes and sketch maps of one of the most guarded positions inside the "fortified area."

I don't know all the details of what followed, but they've been shot.

But that's not the most dramatic part of this evening's business. It was suspected that more men had come ashore from the launch. A general alarm was sent out immediately, and extra precautions were taken, especially in guarding the railroad. This precaution was well justified, for two men were caught trying to blow up one of the railway bridges, so as to destroy communication between here and the frontier.

These two men were given exactly one minute to prepare themselves. They were shoved against the pier of the bridge, and the firing party shot them from so close a distance that one man's clothes caught fire. He didn't seem to know that he was hit at first, for he started trying to put out the places where his coat and vest were burning. Then he went down plump on the ground. The other man died instantly.

When the German was trying to put out his burning clothes, just before he slumped down, he kept saying in broken English, (not German, mind you!) "I vill burn! I vill burn!" He seemed quite unable to realize he was shot.

BISHOP TELLS OF BATTLE.

Says Germans Made Ten Old Men Hostages at Varennes.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Reuter's Paris correspondent sends the story of the Bishop of Meaux, who witnessed the fighting between the Germans and the Allies at Meaux.

"The battle commenced on Sept. 5 outside Meaux and between Monthyon and the Marne, where the Germans only put up a feeble resistance," the Bishop said. "Not until Sept. 7 did a general engagement take place. French artillery posted on the heights around Crécy swept the German infantry, spread out on the plateau between Meaux and Varennes.

"The firing continued until night. Then the African troops, which had been carefully screened in the valley, began to assault the plateau. The surprised Germans started a heavy gun fire, and the fighting continued until 11:30 o'clock that night.

"The battle was resumed next morning, but the Germans retired, and the action continued at Varennes, which the enemy soon had to evacuate. They led away as hostages ten old men, including the seventy-six-year-old curé of Marbeau.

"The enemy left behind abundant booty when they abandoned Lizy-sur-Ourcq, eight miles northeast of Meaux, which they had made their victualing centre."

MUST SIGN PEACE IN BERLIN.

So Says the London Times, Emphasizing the Big Task Ahead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—The Times in an editorial this morning says:

"Though the Germans have been soundly defeated in a fair, upstanding fight, they will assuredly pull their men together and make fresh stands as the British did in their retreat from Mons.

"The Allies have succeeded beyond their fondest hopes, but it may take many such victories to break the armed might of Germany. We may rejoice at last, but let us do so with full consciousness of the difficulty of the task which still lies ahead.

"The end will be a long way off, for there will never again be any safety in Europe until peace is signed in the very heart of Berlin."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The monstrous myth of the unconquerable German fighting machine has been destroyed where it was born—upon the battlefields of France. Never more shall the shadow of the Prussian sword strike terror into the lands over which it is extended.

"Long as the war may last and fiercely and hard as Germany may strike at her foes in the fighting that is before us, the magic of her name has perished on the banks of the Marne.

"The past week has been one of fearful retribution for the makers of the wickedest war in modern history. The week now opening bids fair to see a punishment yet more terrible light on the battered head of German militarism."

90,000 FIGHT ON FRONTIER.

Fierce Battle Is Begun Between Thann and Sennheim.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says it is reported from Basle that 90,000 men were engaged yesterday in a fierce battle between Thann and Sennheim. The Germans occupied the Gebweiler Valley at the foot of the French Vosges.

Both sides repeatedly charged with bayonets. The Germans received reinforcements by armored trains. They are reported to be bringing hundreds of wounded to Basle.

Another Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"A dispatch from Basle states that between Blotzheim and Sieranz, Alsace, French cavalry, supported by artillery, has annihilated two squadrons of German cavalry. All the horses of the invaders were killed. The number of German troopers killed was very large."

CONSTANCE, Sept. 13, (via Paris.)—The headquarters of the 114th German Infantry are in mourning, as practically the entire regiment has been destroyed. Many pitiful scenes are enacted when the women come to examine the posted list of the dead.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—L'Etoil de Nancy says in describing the bombardment of Nancy last week:

"Shells fell irregularly day and night for several days, causing fires and killing a few civilians. Finally on Wednesday at midnight, while the whole population was awake, and shells were coming in at intervals of a minute, the firing suddenly ceased, and cavalrymen galloped through the principal streets, calling out that the single German gun which had been doing all the bombardment had been captured by a detachment of French soldiers."

PARIS GIVES THANKS.

Great Service at Notre Dame—Bordeaux Rejoices, but Is Cautious.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—More than 10,000 persons assembled in the square before the Notre Dame Cathedral, and the inside of the cathedral itself was filled today, the occasion being a special service presided over by Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, at which prayers were offered for the wounded and prayers of thanksgiving for the repulse of the Germans.

The ceremony was a most impressive one. When the hymns were being sung inside the cathedral the crowds in the open square took up the airs. Women were in the great majority. Those of them who wore light colored gowns were conspicuous by reason of the fact that the greater number of the congregation were dressed in black.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—The rejoicings on the part of both the public and the officials over the news of the success of the Allies are discreet. On every hand it seems to be realized that the present battle is but one phase of the great struggle.

Gabriel Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an article in a local newspaper discussing the situation says:

"Paris is always fifty leagues from the frontier. With what rapidity are 200 kilometers (about 124 miles) won or lost under present conditions! We learned this yesterday. Germany is learning it today."

BRAVERY OF THE GERMANS.

English Officer with Allies Tells How Solid Ranks Are Mowed Down.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 13.—A graphic narrative of the fighting in Northern France is given by Capt. Ernest G. Shepherd, formerly of the Alabama National Guard, but now an officer of Company C of the Northamptonshire Regiment of Cavalry of the English Expeditionary Army, in a letter to an Alabama friend:

"I am very proud and very happy," he says. "You will, I suppose, hear of the fighting. The infantry, as usual, took the brunt of it. As I rode with a dispatch this morning along their lines and saw these poor tired lads, some sleeping the sleep of utter exhaustion, and, skirting the new raised mounds over dead foemen, viewing the effects of the inferno of fire that had ravaged their trenches for the last four days and, on inquiring for this or that one, found that he had been killed, I marveled at the limit of human endurance.

"The Germans are splendid fellows, and if it were not for witnessing every day their ruthless savagery in the burned villages, slaughtered peasants and women and girl children with that nameless look of horror that only certain deeds bring, one could admire them very much, for they certainly play the game under fire and are brave to a degree of utter foolishness.

"Fancy a thousand men massed in regimental formation, as we would term a massed battalion, coming on unfalteringly to trenches manned by the finest shooting soldiers in the world. There is not a third-class shot in the whole of the British expeditionary force, and God knows I have watched it proved, for the masses of the enemy melt like a snowpile before a warm stream from a hose, and the dead heap up along the front till one's very soul loaths the sight of the kicking, staggering, squirming mass. One mass is swept away, and supported by a veritable tornado of shrapnel and shell fire from their artillery, another comes on, stolid, calm and seemingly courting certain death. Their very presence should intimidate our fellows, but they have themselves well in hand and most of them have had similar gruelings in the Boer war, and their pitying admiration for the brave men who sacrifice themselves uselessly only makes our men cooler.

"Nothing lives to come nearer than fifty yards of our trench lines. This is a very ghastly business, and there has never been its like before. War and horrors beget a callousness, and one can calmly ponder on the why of it all until —well, some new and unaccustomed horror makes one recoil at the effect of one war lord's ambition.

"The Germans played us a rather good trick the other day. They planted a battery, which, firing in a direction oblique to us, caused us to think that we were unobserved. Two squadrons of us started to charge them and flanked, only to find that we had been led into a morass, which was strongly crossed with barbed wire and pitfalls. They then swung their guns and treated us to an overdose of shrapnel, which cost us many an empty saddle. We hope to get back at them soon.

"The French are good to us and are giving us the warm corners. I could tell you much more, but the censors are very strict."

Capt. Shepherd is an Englishman. He served several years in the regular army of the United States. He returned to England at the beginning of hostilities and resumed his duties under the commission that he held in the English Army during the Boer war. As a member of the United States Army, Capt. Shepherd served in the Philippine Islands.

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TROOPS WEAKEN IN LONG FIGHT—SERVIANS TO MARCH ON BUDAPEST

GERMANS BROKEN BY LONG BATTLE

Line of Their Retreat Shows Signs of Great Loss and Demoralization.

TO CONCENTRATE EASTWARD

Sudden Shift in Plan to Attack Paris Brought Dismay to the Ranks.

By G. H. PERRIS,
NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATEAU THIERRY, France, Sept. 13.—The ever fainter boom of big guns over the fields and woods to the north tells me in the most emphatic language that the grand débâcle has begun. A full half of the Kaiser's armies in France is in full retreat; thousands of prisoners, many guns and large quantities of war material are being captured daily.

Since the retreat has now continued for six days, the rejoicing which fills the French and British armies can hardly be called premature. On the other hand, it would be dangerous, as well as foolish, to encourage extravagant hopes. A lightning withdrawal may in certain situations be the best strategy. True, this retreat has been marked by heavy losses; but, again, the German General Staff has never shown itself tender toward its own men. If there is a plain object in view it hurls its forces forward, indifferent to the death rolls; and here, as I have already shown, there is an objective—the evacuation of the northwest of France and Belgium and concentration eastward, either for the purpose of a rebound or to save the Empire itself, as events may determine. I cannot find any one who has conceived any other design as possible.

Flight Not Hopeless Yet.

True, this means the abandonment of the hope of attacking Paris, at any rate in the near future it means the abandonment of western communications and the general concentration of the Allies; but it does not mean that the flight is altogether hopeless and useless. A decisive victory can hardly be expected this side of the line of Laon-Rheims-Châlons; and, even if the combined German armies of the Aisne and the Argonne should be routed, for instance, in the neighborhood of Rethel, there will still remain the great fortresses of the Rhine and Moselle, unless before then the issue be settled elsewhere.

But, while we should deprecate undue optimism, a little reflection over what has been accomplished gives solid ground for the highest hopes. A great battle was fought yesterday between Villers-Cotterets and Soissons, and the Germans have again been soundly beaten. Before I speak of less important incidents, let us realize what this means. They had got beyond Soissons on their southward path on Sept. 1, and on Sept. 3 were at Senlis, within reach of Paris. To the universal astonishment, no attack was attempted, but instead there was rapid and desperate pressure all along the French lines, the German right breaking through to the southeast. On Sept. 4 they had reached La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, and Sept. 5 Coulommiers and La Ferté-Gaucher. This was a remarkable feat, considering the unfavorable character of the ground Hitherto the river courses have rather favored the invaders; but the crossing successively of the Ourcq, Marne, Petit Morin and Grand Morin, eastward-flowing streams, offered great difficulties, which, since most of the bridges are destroyed, the French and British troops are now experiencing in the course of their return.

High Tide of the German Advance.

On Sunday, Sept. 8, Gen. von Kluck's advance guard was stopped on the plateau just beneath the beautiful old town of Provins. Sir John French's army, which, after its retreat from Mons, became the Allies' left wing and had lain immediately to the north and south of Paris, was rapidly brought round by rail, and the great German excursion was at an end. The actual extreme points reached were the villages of Courtacon and Courchamp, now in ruins, to which I shall have to refer presently.

Only those who have seen these British divisions in the field—not only gunners, cavalry and infantry, but supply services and columns of communication, flying corps, pontoon outfit, field telegraph and the rest—can appreciate how much the complete preparation and clockwork order of this contributed at this essential point to the general result.

The real northward advance began Monday, Sept. 7, and it has continued rapidly and without check. That day La Ferté-Gaucher was won back; on Sept. 8 the British advanced from the Grand to Petit Morin; on Sept. 9 they crossed the Marne at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Château Thierry; on Sept. 10 they were near Compiègne, and on Sept. 11 and yesterday they made further rapid way, rounding off the week with the victory of Soissons.

A Retreat of Fifty-three Miles.

From Courchamp, which was fired on by a party of angry Uhlans on Sunday last, to Soissons is fifty-three miles as an aeroplane might fly. The advance of the extreme left about Compiègne is understood to be rather further; but I limit myself to a field where I have evidence of my own eyes and ears as to much of what has happened. I shall continue rather to understate than overstate and to do full justice to the daring and skill of the enemy. The more we do so the more clearly does the impossibility, and, therefore, even from a military point of view, the criminal insanity, of his adventure appear.

It is a theatrical opening which has been followed and will be followed by chapters of tragic failure marking the downfall of a whole school of military and political thought.

We have reached only the first of these chapters of failure. It is perhaps less than a rout, and yet more than a retreat. Every one tells me the Germans are exhausted. There is no doubt of this; they give themselves up in a starving condition, in parties of fifty or a hundred, and all over the route of this central advance, in the woods that cover the Brie tableland and rolling country north of the Marne ground are [illegible] feeble resistance; but generally they give themselves up half dead from lack of rest and food to the rear guards who are inexorably waiting for their surrender.

Generally speaking, along this fifty miles of almost continuous battlefield all you can find of dead, except the horses, on the day after fighting, is a line of mounds of fresh brown earth. There are reports that at Montmirail the Germans simply piled their dead in great heaps and burned them to ashes.

Generally each army buries its fallen immediately; but I am told that there are many Germans dead of hunger, wounds, and fatigue in the woods to the south, and that some days must pass before the country is completely cleared.

British Exhausted, but Confident.

The word "exhausted" does not say enough. Many of the British and French troops were exhausted at the end of the twenty days' retreat from Belgium. Two Englishmen I have just seen may be taken as typical specimens. One was a young lancer who had lost his horse, and whose sole grievance was that he must go back to the depot for another, and would then have some difficulty in finding his regiment. He looked thin and frail after a touch of fever, but there might never have been anything but victory so far as his spirits were concerned. The other, a cockney of the infantry, was lying along a bench in the shade of a Town Hall which had been transformed into a British field hospital. Two other boys in khaki sat beside him, and, thinking him ill or wounded, I came up to make inquiries. The odor of an English cigarette brought him to a sitting posture at once. He was weak from exhaustion, but he was perfectly happy, with never a shadow of doubt about the justice or success of his job, and possessed of more confidence than ever, now that he had seen them through days of trial, in the competence of his chiefs to come to the crucial spot at the crucial moment and to carry all before them.

Contrast this condition with that of some of the prisoners whom one meets in rear camps or sees lying in the straw in the dusk of railway vans. Prussian pride is obstinate enough, but the pride of an infatuated militarism is no match for the quiet confidence of men who are defending a people from outrage.

"We're All Frenchmen Here."

An imprisoned German aviator, guarded by two Tommies, cheekily offered one of them 2 marks for a coat button as a souvenir The Briton did not smack him across the face—so far as I can find prisoners are treated well and often very kindly—but simply declined the transaction.

"You are as proud as a Frenchman," said the prisoner, evidently a man of some education.

"Right you are," was the smiling reply. "We are all Frenchmen while we're here."

I hesitate to retail the villagers' stories of how German officers abused their men at the critical moment when the tide of victory turned to a rapid ebb, but there is abundant evidence of demoralization far exceeding any physical exhaustion.

As you move along in these grievous rounds, where ditches have been deepened for trenches, and a litter of straw and empty tins marks the last night's encampments or a malodorous mound yesterday's battlefield, one thing that strikes you is the malice of some of the damage done by the retreating enemy, and especially his cavalry wings.

When they found themselves suddenly blocked by the British on the Brie plateau, the anger of the enemy knew no bounds, and villagers suspected of giving information were first compelled to set fire to their own houses and were then shot. Bridges of the Marne and other bridges were necessarily destroyed by the Allies in their retreat and one's own towns must be bombarded if the enemy occupies them, but there are much smaller injuries than these that horrify by their want of excuse.

When one sees traces of such crimes and recalls the spectacle of famishing prisoners seemingly astonished to find themselves in British instead of French hands and hears them tell of frightful losses on their southern march, one realizes what a gulf separates demoralization from exhaustion and the defeat which yet leaves hope in the heart and light in the mind.

They are by nature more docile and enduring than the British and French, but now the iron has entered their souls. I never heard a profounder truth than that which one of the "Tommies" put to me this morning in these simple words:

"I'm sorry for the poor devils. They had to march; it wasn't their fault. Such a campaign could not last for common soldiers."

Despair Followed Swerve.

Despair fell upon them when they found themselves within a single march of Paris and then suddenly, without explanation, were diverted to another objective. But to any one of greater intelligence and education it was precisely this other objective which must have completed their disillusionment, for I cannot believe that von Kluck and von Bülow had any hope of getting round for an effective attack on Paris by the east and south. If they had, their Intelligence Department must have been badly lacking.

Almost certainly the aim was to continue to the southeast by forced marches, to join south of Chalons with their army from the Argonne, and then to march through Nancy into Lorraine or over the Vosges into Alsace. What other scheme than this can be conceived?

But, however impressive such a military tour of Western Europe might be, "ce n'est pas la guerre." Every instructed German officer and private must have felt the cold hand of fate upon him last Sunday when this prospect was first revealed, and it is in the light of this fact that we must read the desperate army order issued on the following day by the General Commanding at Vitry, which was found by the French when they re-entered the town.

This order said that everything would depend on tomorrow's battle and every man must fight to his last breath. We know the result. There is no more battle of the Marne. The river lies peaceful under the sunshine, and washerwomen are busy on its banks. The tide of war has ebbed over northern hills, and the boom of cannon can now hardly be heard.

A long hospital train has just passed after it and Mr. Atkins in the market place at the head of an incalculable line of motor wagons, is examining his plugs and petrol tins. In fact, the countryside is emptied of petrol and almost of food, and for the moment the plight of good folk of these little towns which have had two armies quartered upon them for a week is not [illegible]

1,000,000 BEATEN IN 17-DAY FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

in a small affair may often mean very much, and defeat sometimes mean nothing, even in a comparatively large affair. It is all a matter of how the varying fortunes of the days and weeks fit into the strategic plan.

Now Austria had put her last resources into the field, withdrawn from all sides. Hungary is destitute of trained troops. The divisions have been recalled from the Italian frontiers and the shores of the Adriatic.

Servia, keenly following the progress of the fight, has taken full advantage of her opportunity, and is advancing along the left bank of the Save. The Russian light horse and Servian forces may be expected to meet within ten days in the rich plains of Hungary for the joint march on Budapest.

This, however, is in the nature of a raid rather for political than military purposes, pure and simple. The military problem must be settled by the armies operating on the front from the Carpathians to the Baltic shores. For this grandiose movement preparations in accordance with the strategic scheme of the Grand Duke have not been neglected, even during the colossal conflict on the Austrian front. The first step toward its consummation has now been attained. The Russian left flank rests secure.

The key of the whole situation after the rout of the Austrian centre and retirement in haste of the left was the line Rava-Russka-Grodek-Dneister, to which the Austrians moved up large reinforcements, including some German troops. Gen. Ruzsky, with his victorious army from before Lemberg, successfully attacked, in concert with the right and centre of the Russian forces, at Rava-Russka and Tomazow the front of the Austrian Army, which, assailed on three sides, fled in utter rout.

The Grodek-Dneister Austrian line, however, still continued repeatedly attacking the Russian left. It was not till yesterday that the Russians finally took the offensive here and swept away the last stand of Austria's last forces.

This army is retreating on the strong, well-equipped fortress of Przemysl, but the other two defeated armies have been forced to take a line of retreat which provides no rallying point anywhere before Cracow on the west or the Carpathian heights on the south.

The former they will hardly succeed in reaching, seeing that Russian cavalry and gunners are across the line of retreat, while the latter offer no succor to a beaten army which has lost its entire train and has already been starving for several days.

The Russians are driving the Austrian eastern army on to Przemysl, while the Russian Army from the north is forcing the routed Tomazow forces past the fortress well to the west. Behind the Austrian Krasnik and Tomazow armies the Russians are pursuing hotly. Other Russian forces hold the left bank of the Vistula, whence they are harassing the Austrian retreat.

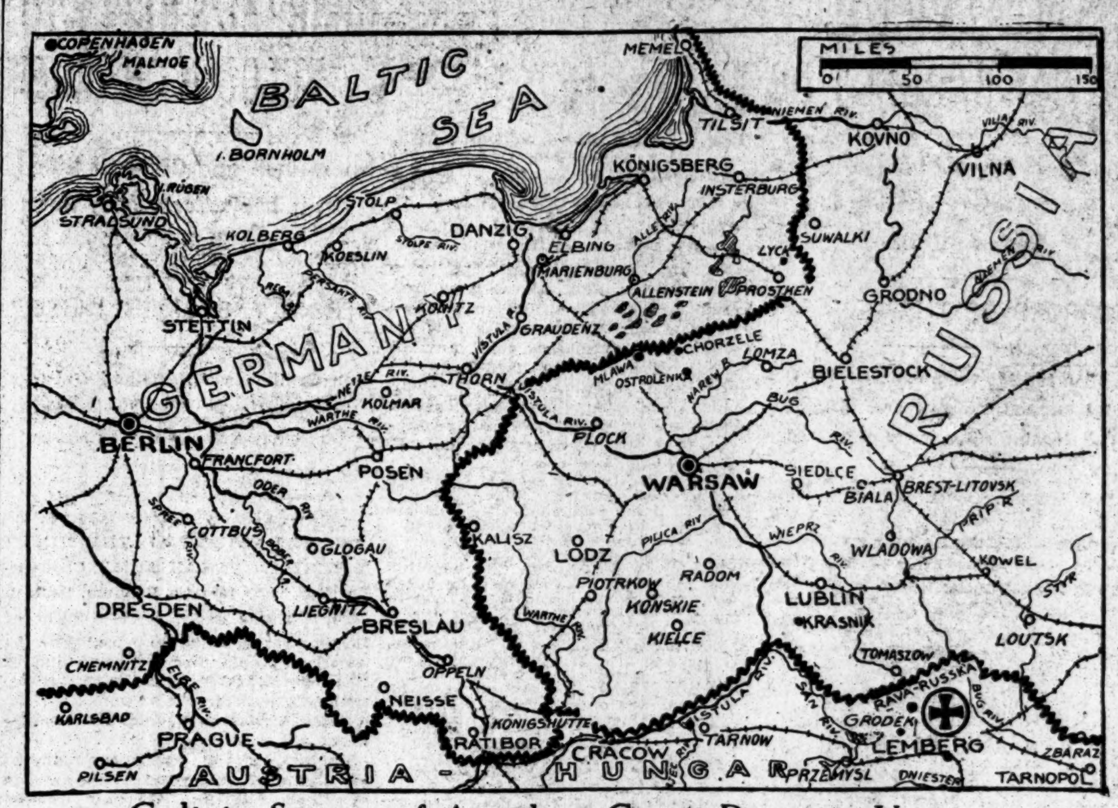
AUSTRIA ELIMINATED.

Russia Can Now Devote Herself to Germany, Says War Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Three Japanese officers who are going to the front tomorrow were received today by Minister of War Sukhomlinoff, who told them that the Lublin defeats had so disorganized the Austrians that Russia could now afford to neglect them and turn all her enormous forces against Germany alone.

The Germans are trying their utmost to redress the balance in East Prussia where the Russians remain in a strong position diagonally from the front facing Königsberg across the Mazure Lakes.



Galicia Scene of Another Great Russian Victory.

By the capture of Tomasszow last Thursday the Russians are believed to have driven a wedge through the Austrian line. The result was another great victory west and northwest of Lemberg, (in the district marked with a cross,) in which the Czar's troops took 200 officers and 30,000 men, with a number of big guns and Maxims, and large quantities of stores.

AUSTRIAN LINE SPLIT.

Feeling in Vienna That Dual Empire's War Is About to Collapse.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—The British War Information Bureau's version of the Austrian defeat in South Poland follows:

"The Austrian invasion of South Poland, which penetrated as far as Opole and Krasnystaw and Zamost, was protected on its right by an army operating east of Lemberg. This latter army was completely defeated by the Russians on Sept. 1 near Lemberg.

"From that moment it became evident that if the Austrian right flank could not continue a stubborn resistance the retreat of the main Austrian Army from South Poland would be imperilled. By the capture of Tomaszow on Sept. 10 it is probable that the Russians drove a wedge through the Austrian line.

"A brilliant Russian victory is now reported in which 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns were taken. This is probably the immediate result of the Tomaszow action."

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following from Petrograd:

"The Russians gained a glorious victory over the Austro-Hungarian armies at Krasnik and Tomaszow, the enemy being driven over the River San. Great success also has been achieved against the Austrians to the west and northwest of Lemberg. More than 200 officers and about 30,000 men were captured by the Russians, as well as a number of big guns, Maxims, and large quantities of stores."

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Paris says:

"The Matin learns from Petrograd that the First Austrian Army, under Gen. von Auffenberg, has lost 300 officers, 28,000 soldiers, and 400 guns, and that the Second Austrian Army has lost as prisoners 500 officers and 70,000 men. The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive."

A message from Petrograd to the Paris Journal states that the Russians have taken 120,000 prisoners and that other captures are imminent.

Members of the Austrian Landsturm born in 1894 are to be called to the colors, according to unofficial news from Vienna via Amsterdam. The Landsturm classes of 1892 and 1893, if fit for active service, are to be sent to the front.

The feeling is growing at the Austrian capital that continuance by Austria of the present war depends on the outcome of the operations in Galicia, which are drawing to a climax with a battle at Rava-Russka, west of Lemberg. The Austrian Crown Prince, Gen. Conrade, and Archduke Frederick are on the ground, directing the engagement.

A Reuter dispatch from Rome says:

"News from the Austrian frontier describes even in darker colors the situation of the Austrian Army, especially since Germany has notified her ally that she is unable to send any more reinforcements into Galicia, owing to the graver conditions on the western frontier.

"It is even asserted that the German contingents which reached Grodek to help the Austrians may be recalled to Germany, as Germany wishes to centre all her efforts against the Allies."

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 13.—A dispatch received by the Wolff Bureau, the German news-gathering agency in Berlin, from Vienna says:

"The General Staff has announced that today, after five days' hard fighting, the Austrians drove back the Russians near Grodek, to the west of Lemberg.

"A large force of Russians is threatening the Austrians near Rava-Russka. In addition, new Russian forces operating against Gen. Dankl threatened to break the line of communications betwen Gen. Dankl and the force near Grodek. Dealing with an enemy numerically superior, the Austrians were obliged to fall back and concentrate on more favorable ground."

Col. Nicolai Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, who is at the Vanderbilt Hotel, received the following cablegram from Petrograd yesterday:

"The operations in the region of Krasnik and Tomaszow have ended in our complete victory over the Northern Austrian Armies, which have been driven beyond the River San. Great successes have also been attained in the fighting west of Lemberg, between Rava-Russka and the River Dniester. Up to the present the capture of over 200 officers and 30,000 men and a great number of guns and machine guns has been reported. Further details of our latest victory are still coming in."

LURED ARMY TO ITS FATE.

Russia Permitted Austrians to Advance in Poland.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says:

"Russian strategy in this campaign is destined to rank as a masterpiece in military history, for while announcements were being made in Vienna of Austrian victories in the region south of Lublin and Chelm, the centre of the Austrian Army was being lured on to its fate.

"The withdrawal of the Russians, it would now appear, was deliberate. It was continued until the invader was within cannon shot of the indispensable railway line joining Lublin and Chelm. Meanwhile Russia was preparing an irresistible avalanche on her wings. Having duly assembled her forces, she struck a terrible blow, severing communication between the Austrian armies operating respectively around Krasnik and Tomaszow.

"The capture of Lemberg had enabled Gen. Ruzsky to turn on the rear of the Austrian position at Tomaszow, which, thus assailed on two sides, was abandoned on Thursday.

"Simultaneously the onslaught of the Russian right drove the Austrian left in headlong flight across the San. What proportion of the Austrian force was lost forever in the marshy tract on the east bank of this river is not known.

"Summing up the latest official reports, it appears that the left and centre of the enemy were totally routed, while the right on the Rava-Russka-Dnieper line is still maintaining a desperate resistance, in the hope of covering its retreat and preventing a disaster from developing into annihilation.

"In East Prussia, where most of the 300,000 German reinforcements have been hurried, it will require all the Germans' attention to hold Königsberg, which, in its way, is even more important to the Hohenzollern dynasty than Berlin itself, because it is the city where the ruling member of the house of Hohenzollern receives by divine right the crown of Prussia."

AEROPLANE UNDER FIRE.

Rocked by Bursting German Shells, but Escapes to Russian Lines.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—The Daily Mail Petrograd correspondent sends a description of M. Poiret, a French aviator who is serving with the Russian Army, of a flight over the German position, accompanied by a staff Captain.

"I rose to a height of five thousand feet," said Poiret. "Fighting was in full swing. The Captain with me already had made some valuable observation when the Germans, noticing my French machine, opened fire on it.

"A number of their bullets pierced the wings of the aeroplane and others struck the stays. We still flew on, however, as it was necessary to obtain the exact position of the enemy. Then the German artillery began. Their shells burst near the aeroplane, and each explosion caused it to rock. It was difficult to retain control, as pieces of shells had seriously damaged two of the stays. The fantastic dance in the air lasted twenty minutes.

"The Captain was wounded in the heel, but continued to make observations. Finally I turned the machine and landed home safely. I found ten bullet marks and two fragments of shells in the machine."

GERMAN CHECK IN PRUSSIA.

Driven Back at Myschinez, but Hurry Up Reinforcements.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Central News dispatch from Petrograd says that the German forces in East Prussia have been driven back with great losses near Myschinez, but are still bringing up reinforcements.

The Germans are making their chief efforts in the region of the Mazure Lakes.

THE WAR SITUATION

Germans Lose Heavily During Retreat—Without Serious Reverse Allies Pass Sixth Week of War—Belgians Move Against German Communications.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The continued success of the Allies' turning movement is forcing all of the German right wing from Revigny west to fall back rapidly. The Germans are now being subjected to the same test through which the Allies passed successfully during the first month of the war. But the conditions are very different. The left wing of the Allies was retreating through a friendly country, where they had railroads and highways in perfect condition. The inhabitants also rendered every assistance possible. The Germans, in their advance, found all bridges destroyed and even the roads blown up in many places. Their advance was necessarily more exhausting than was the Allies' retreat.

At its best, a long, continued forced march is almost as severe as a battle in the loss of strength that it causes. A notable example of this is shown in the campaign leading up to the battle of Antietam, in 1862. Although the Confederates had been disciplined and hardened by more than a year of war and although they had just won the great victory of the second Bull Run, with its consequent increase of morale, the forced marches of the succeeding two weeks leading up to the invasion of Maryland and the occupation of Frederick caused the army of Gen. Lee to lose more than one-fourth of its strength.

The German losses from exhaustion during their advance from Belgium to the Marne River must have been much greater than those of the Allies. In this retreat they find conditions even worse. Their men, already overstrained, are called on to repeat their exertions on insufficient food and deprived of the stimulus of pursuit which sustained them during their advance. Such conditions are a constant temptation to the frail and faint-hearted to take advantage of opportunities to [illegible] is tempted to say to himself, "What's the use?" Demoralization spreads.

It should not be assumed, however, that the German right wing is in immediate danger of being captured by the French and British. While their losses may be large both from the above causes and from casualties in battle, they are maintaining their front unimpaired and are steadily meeting reinforcements as they fall back. A study of the reserves that Germany has available to rush to the aid of this army shows that the Germans are far from beaten. In the effort to encircle and crush the Allies' left wing, the Germans overtaxed the armies assigned to this task. Such a move depends upon constant aggression for its success. It cannot stand still. If stopped it must fall back to refit.

The Germans are now in the latter stage of this operation. Caution requires that they should steadily withdraw their right wing until they have gained time for their reserves to add sufficient strength to improve their chances in a general battle. This does not mean no fighting at all; there will be continued a series of rear-guard actions, the Germans holding every advantageous position long enough to delay the Allies' advance as much as they can.

Little news has been allowed to come through concerning the situation between Amiens and Laon. German detachments from Lille and Brussels have been rushed toward Laon during the last week. Unless the Allies have a new army to extend their left flank across the Oise River, near St. Quentin, they will again be in danger of an attack from their flank.

Last night's report that the German line of communication had been cut east of the Argonne Forest can refer only to a sortie from Verdun. If the [illegible] effects may be serious for the fifth German army that is now attacking Verdun from the west.

In case the German right wing is forced to withdraw still further, their lines of retreat can be predicted with some assurance. The fifth army, under the Crown Prince, would fall back on Montmedy and Longwy. The fourth army, next to the west, would have no choice but to retreat straight north, through the Ardennes, toward Sedan. This army would so crowd the roads through this hilly district that the armies on its right, the first, second, and third armies, would also be forced to retreat by lines straight to the north, running through Mézières, Rethel, and Vervins, respectively.

The greatest gain to the Allies from this victory on the Marne lies in the increase of morale that must ensue. The smoothly moving war machine of Prussia broke up the great armies of Austria in a seven weeks' war in 1866. In 1870 they destroyed the boasted armies of France in a like period, though the National Guard and the volunteers kept up the unequal struggle for four months longer. The possibility of the repetition of these successes must have occurred to every thinking man among the Allies. Today is the sixth week since the Germans, on Aug. 3, invaded Belgium. The maintenance of the struggle for this period without a serious reverse must cause a feeling of relief for the Allies, and even of elation.

It seems fairly well established that there is no large force either of Germans or Allies between Lille and Dunkirk. East of this district there seems to be an important advance made by troops from Antwerp and Ostend. These columns were last week reported at Courtrai and Oudenarde, northeast of Lille. Another Belgian force has advanced south from Antwerp to Cortenberg and [illegible] dently a feint to draw attention, while the other is pushed hard against the German lines of communication. If they are successful in this project it should have important influence on the fate of the armies of Gens. von Kluck and von Buelow in France.

The events of the last week in France will have their influence throughout the entire theatre of the war. Germany is now beginning to feel the strain of the large armies required. It is no longer a question for her of sending to every field of action all of the men that can be transported. She must now save her reserves for the most important fighting at the expense of the other districts. It seems very probable that the entire defense of Austria will hereafter be left to the Austrian Army.

The retreat of the Austrians to the San River does not in itself materially change the situation on the Polish border. Their new line should be a stronger one than that from which they have been driven in Poland. The importance of the Russian success at Krasnik will be shown when they move forward to attack this new Austrian position. The outcome of the battle on this line of the San River will have an important influence in promoting or retarding the advance of the Russian centre toward Germany.

This week may well prove to be the turning point of the German and Austrian campaigns. Their reserves will hereafter be largely used up in maintaining the present strength of their armies at the front, while the armies of the Allies will steadily grow in strength. The better strategy, and especially the better military system of the Germans have so far given them the advantage, but with superiority in numerical strength now passing to the Allies in every field the Germans and Austrians are [illegible]

RUSSO-SERB ARMY TO TAKE BUDAPEST

Joint Movement Against the Hungarian Capital Will Menace the German Flank.

BOSNIA MONTENEGRO'S TASK

Belgrade, Freed from Bombardment, Watched Triumph of Servians at Semlin, Across the Danube.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says:

"Following their capture of Semlin, the Servians, acting in harmony with the plans of the Russian General Staff are preparing to march on Budapest, where they will unite with Russian colums which are advancing westward. This will constitute a menace to the German flank.

"The Servians are leaving the bulk of the work in the invasion of Bosnia to the Montenegrins."

The Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent also says the Servian Army is acting on a concerted plan of campaign with the Russian General Staff. With Semlin occupied their next objective is Peterwardein, the capture of which will open the plains of Hungary to them.

The Servian forces having crossed the Novi-Bazar frontier are advancing on Kalenovitch, forty miles south of Sarajevo.

NISH, Servia, Sept. 13.—It is announced that the Servian offensive continues successfully. Servian troops have crossed the Save at several points, and it is said that the Servians are being received enthusiastically by the population of Hungary.

A semi-official statement reviewing the operations against Austria since the outbreak of the war makes no mention of the capture of Semlin, before reported, but says:

"The Austrians have sent all their troops to the east to stem the advance of the enormous Russian wave. The small total force which it has at its disposal already augurs fresh successes for us. If by a miracle Austria escapes the catastrophe by which it is menaced, it will be little Servia that has dealt the severest blow to its prestige."

The statement asserts that in August Austria threw one-third of her total force, 350,000 men against Servia—200,000 of these at the weakest point along the frontier on the Save and Drina from Ljubova to Shabatz.

After sanguinary fighting the tide turned on Aug. 19, the Austrians being completely beaten and pursued along the whole line.

"The enemy's only thought," continues the statement, "was of reaching as quickly as possible the bridges it had thrown across the Drina, not even thinking of destroying them completely after their passage. The enormous losses of the enemy were due to the massed formation of the Austrians. They had 10,000 killed, 6,000 of these falling at the River Tser.

"In one small village 600 bodies were buried. The number of the Austrian wounded vastly exceed the total of those killed. Over 2,000 of their wounded remained on the battlefield. The prisoners not including the wounded number 4,000. Thirty thousands will not cover the total of the enemy's wounded. In the maize fields along the valley of the Drina and in the forests some of the enemy's soldiers who were thrown in the rear are still being encountered. Among these are some officers who for more than a week had lived soley on maize."

The statement says that 150 guns were captured and the Seventh Austrian Corps practically annihilated. It adds:

"What is left is incapable of carrying out military operations. It has left in our hands more than half its artillery. Despite efforts made by the Austrians to conceal from the country their defeat it seems that there are already certain movements among the peoples of the dual monarchy which may be the beginning of the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

"The enemy has lost all hope of a new offensive and now fears that the offensive will come from our side. Proof of this is to be found in the works of defense which it is throwing up and by the evacuation of all the posts between us and their positions. This fear of a movement on our part is justifiable, for the enemy would be unable to oppose any new force."

GREAT JOY IN BELGRADE.

Much-Bombarded Capital Sees Servian Triumph Across the Danube.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Servia, Sept. 13.—After the Servian troops had captured and fortified the position of Bezhanijska they entered Semlin, whose inhabitants showed white flags at their houses, which afterward were replaced by the Servian colors, the greater proportion of the inhabitants being Austrian subjects of Servian nationality, who all joyfully welcomed the arrival of the Servian troops.

For an hour before the final surrender of Semlin the enemy bombarded Belgrade with parting shots.

Great joy was manifested in Belgrade on hearing the news of the occupation of Semlin, and the church bells were rung. The people flocked to Kalimazdan Park to witness the triumph on the enemy's territory opposite.

One of the Servian wounded relates that during the fighting Servian troops discovered in one trench Austrian troops fighting each other, the reason being that those of Servian nationality desired to surrender. These men afterward offered to fight on the Servian side.

In Neusatz, about forty miles from Semlin, the greater part of the inhabitants are also of Servian nationality, and it is reported here that the leading townsmen have been court-martialed and shot to prevent a revolt.

In Bosnia, near Loznitza, the Austrians tried again to cross the River Drina, but, after fighting all day, the enemy were repulsed last evening.

RUSSO-GERMAN COURTESIES.

Each Government Permitting Subjects Under Age to Return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily News says that he hears from Berlin that many Germans have returned to Germany as the result of help given them by the Russian Government—a fact which caused agreeable surprise. German subjects in Russia who are not of military age are now allowed to return home via Scandinavia. The German Government at once responded in the same friendly spirit.

As a reply to this, the Russians are reported to have sent [illegible]

ROME CHEERS FOR FRANCE.

Crowd Gathers Before Palace, Shouting for War.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says:

"At 10 o'clock yesterday morning several hundred persons, including Socialists, Republicans, Democratic and Nationalist members of the Chamber of Deputies gathered near the Royal Palace. Breaking through a cordon of police they formed in column and, following a squadron of the guard, traversed the streets cheering for Italy, the army, and France.

"The populace massed along the route of the procession and in windows joined in the cheering and clamored for war."

GERMAN INDUSTRY ALARMED.

Meeting Planned for Tomorrow to Consider Export Situation.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A meeting of all the leading commercial interests throughout Germany will be held on Sept. 15 to discuss economic situation which has arisen owing to the war and the steps to be taken to enable the export business to be continued.

The situation at all centres of industry is most critical.

TEMPER OF ALLIES BARS EASY PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

they had decisively defeated Germany. it was admitted in many quarters here that a favorable answer from Emperor William to the American Government's inquiry might change the entire aspect of the situation. Such a reply, it was agreed, would set the machinery for peace making in motion even though hostilities might not cease.

One thing has become apparent to close observers of the situation—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are keenly alert for the slightest opening in the diplomatic situation abroad which might encourage them to press the powers for an acceptance of mediation. It is considered likely now that the President may not wait for the powers to take the initiative, and that if an indication arises from an apparently authoritative quarter of a willingness on the part of the belligerents to discuss peace terms the American Government will be quick to take advantage of the opening.

The allied powers have informed the American Government that, owing to Germany's disregard for the treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, they would be inclined to doubt the value or effectiveness of whatever treaty of peace might now be signed unless German militarism were totally crushed.

The suggestion was advanced by some diplomatists that Germany might be stimulated to arrange peace by her powerful banking interests. In British circles here the view is held that German bankers gave their approval to Germany's entry into the war in the belief that the conflict would last only a month, in which time Paris would be captured and France forced to sue for terms. With the unexpected entry of Great Britain, the resistance of Belgium and the uncompromising attitude of the Allies to make peace only by mutual consent, the bankers, according to the British viewpoint, already foresee financial ruin for Germany and are most likely to exert pressure for an ending of the war.

BIG BOSTON PEACE MEETING.

Embargo Upon Foodstuffs to Europe Proposed, with Other Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Ten thousand people in mass meeting assembled on Boston Common this afternoon, heard stirring speeches in behalf of peace in Europe, joined a band and an opera quartet in singing "America," and adopted with unanimity two resolutions. One, introduced by Mayor Curley, who presided, urged the President of the United States to appoint a commission to endeavor to induce the Central and South American countries to join in an embargo upon the export of foodstuffs to Europe. The other resolution, proposed by Ignatius McNulty, President of the Boston Building Trades Council, urged Government ownership of all plants for the manufacture of munitions of war.

One of the speakers was Samuel J. Elder, counsel for the United States before The Hague tribunal. Mr. Elder said that the present war probably would result in the establishment of a world court with power to enforce its decrees and so would put an end forever to militarism in Europe.

The War and Saks Clothes

¶ Obviously, war news these days is seriously interfering with the attention which is usually given to advertising.

¶ Nevertheless, it is our opinion that New Yorkers are not disposed to let a foreign fight make them negligent of their own interests.

¶ You have got to buy new clothes at this season and we ourselves are not going to let the war divert our attention from the peaceful pursuit of business.

¶ We shall keep on advertising SAKS CLOTHES.

¶ We shall keep on making SAKS CLOTHES.

¶ We shall keep on selling SAKS CLOTHES.

¶ And we here express our gratitude to the great American Constitution which, even in times like these, enables us to do all three.

Suits....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats
$15.00 to $38.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

CARDINAL MERCIER BLESSES BRITISH—HELPLESS VICTIMS OF WAR

MERCIER BLESSES 50,000 IN LONDON

The Belgian Cardinal Gets an Ovation Outside Westminster Cathedral.

HAS AUDIENCE WITH KING

Duke of Norfolk Heads One of the Deputations He Receives—Learns Sister Is a Refugee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Today saw the most impressive demonstration that the war has yet produced in this country. A vast concourse of English and Irish Catholics, offered their homage, sympathy, and condolence to Cardinal Mercier Primate of Belgium and Archbishop of the devastated Belgian city of Malines.

Because the Cardinal had refused to give a denial to the charges of German atrocities in Belgium the Kaiser's envoy in Rome had rejected his request for a safe conduct back to his archdiocese after the Papal Conclave, so he was compelled to return through England.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, sent out word yesterday that the Irish Catholics of London should seize this opportunity of showing their sympathy with heroic Belgium by passing in procession before Cardinal Bourne's house in Westminster, adjoining Westminster Cathedral, where Cardinal Mercier would give them his blessing from a balcony.

Long before the hour fixed for the Cardinal's appearance great streams of people began to concentrate around Westminster Cathedral, and when the Cardinal appeared on a balcony in his robes, with John Redmond on his right and T. P. O'Connor on his left, deafening cheers went up from the multitude below.

The Cardinal, a tall, spare, dignified looking man, came forward and blessed the people. Then Mr. Redmond cried "God save Belgium!" This was followed by salvo after salvo of cheers, men waving hats and women handkerchiefs.

Cries "God Save Ireland!"

Tears coursed down the aged Cardinal's cheeks at this demonstration, and when the cheering died down he raised a trembling hand for silence and cried "God save Ireland!" sending a thrill of emotion through the crowd, which thanked him with another burst of cheering.

For over an hour the huge procession filed before the Cardinal. One of the wildest moments of enthusiasm was reached when he cried, with a triumphant gesture, "Ireland, boys. Hurrah!" About forty members of the Irish Nationalist Party on an adjoining balcony led the cheering, which was taken up by the crowd with resounding effect.

The Cardinal afterward said:

"I have never been so touched by any event in my life as by this spontaneous welcome, and I shall take back to my stricken flock the message of hope the Irish have given me."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The procession blessed by Cardinal Mercier today numbered more than 50,000. When the Cardinal appeared on the balcony he was faced by a dense crowd stretching from one end of the avenue to the other. He stood between John Redmond and T. P. O'Connor, with the Bishop of Southwark, John Dillon, and many distinguished Catholic laymen grouped around.

During the Cardinal's absence from Malines at the Conclave in Rome he learned of the havoc wrought by the Germans throughout his archdiocese. In London he learned that his sister and three nephews were among the refugees from Belgium.

Irish Party's Address.

After the procession passed, Mr. O'Connor read an address, signed by Mr. Redmond on behalf of the Irish Party, and by Mr. O'Connor on behalf of the Irish people, as follows:

To All the Civilized World:

Your country, comparatively small in size and population, with an army in size—though, as was proved, not in spirit—also comparatively small, by facing gigantic odds in defense of your national independence stands forth in imperishable glory, by its courage, its endurance, its heroic facing of great odds, its obstinate and inflexible resolve to fight out the struggle for freedom to the last hour, and, if need be, to the last man.

True culture in all the world stands appalled and in hopeless grief at the destruction of some of the most beautiful and historic monuments which Belgian art and Belgian piety have raised during centuries of effort.

We, as Irish and Irish women in Great Britain, and knowing the feelings of our fellow-citizens of other races join our British fellow-citizens in the determination to see that the afflictions of your country shall be mitigated so far as our good-will and our resources can do so. Every Belgian widow, every Belgian orphan, every Belgian victim of the war, will find an asylum and loving home in Great Britain.

Cardinal Mercier replied:

"Ireland has suffered for her faith and liberty more than any other country in the world. She can understand what pain is, but she knows also how great are the resources of energy, steadfastness, and hope called into being and developed in the soul of a nation through a spirit of self-sacrifice and abnegation.

"Our country is laid waste, but with God's help we shall raise it from its ruins. I invite our countless sympathizers in Great Britain to come to Brussels, Louvain, and Malines and celebrate with us in our restored cathedrals and municipal buildings the triumph of the cause of justice, the cause of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Russia, and of Belgium, which, having sustained the first shock, will be the foremost in celebrating the final victory."

Cardinal Mercier was received in audience today by King George at Buckingham Palace. After his appearance at Westminster Cathedral he received several deputations, one headed by the Duke of Norfolk and the officials of the Catholic University.

POPE PRAISES BRITAIN.

Calls It "Guardian of Peace and Master of Justice."

ROME, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Turin quotes the Stampa as saying that Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, is the bearer of a letter from the Pope to King George.

The letter is filled with expressions of sympathy for the British nation, which is described as the "Guardian of Peace and Master of Justice."

The Stampa adds that the Pope asked the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors to give safe conduct for the return of Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, to that country.

This was refused, whereupon the Pontiff answered that he would remember the "unpleasant refusal."

British Reserves Go to Canada.

Sixty British Army reservists, under command of Lieut. James Ferris, left for Montreal yesterday afternoon, where they will go into training camp preparatory to sailing for Europe. On the same train were 350 members of the Connecticut State militia, returning from the Star Spangled Banner Centennial celebration in Baltimore. The Britishers and Yankees hobnobbed to New Haven, where the Connecticut men left the train. Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut was on the train.

VATICAN WILL OPPOSE THE OTTOMAN DECREE

Sees in the Abolition of the Capitulations the End of Religious Liberty.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 13.—The Ottoman decree abolishing the privileges of the capitulations for foreign subjects in Turkey causes the gravest concern at the Vatican, since it not only sweeps away the famous French protectorate over Christian affairs in the Orient, but also utterly destroys the liberty of public worship and the rights of semi-religious institutions, such as schools and hospitals, which Christianity, in virtue of a portion of the capitulations, has enjoyed throughout the Ottoman Empire since the age of the Crusaders. Hitherto no ecclesiastical law case could be dealt with except through the French consular agents or the French Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

The Holy See is entering a lively protest because it foresees that so revolutionary a change must deprive it of all binding force in administrative matters, while the resultant disendowment means financial ruin.

ITALIANS LAND AT AVLONA.

Insurgents Now Said to Dominate the Whole of Albania.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Italian troops are being disembarked in Albania, mostly at Avlona, according to a dispatch from Triest to the Echo de Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Durazzo, sent by way of Copenhagen, says that the insurgents now dominate the whole of Albania.

Their new Government is presided over by Jadin Bey, who is being assisted by an entirely new Turkish administration.

Recent advices from Avlona stated that Kiamil Elbassan, at the head of 4,000 men, had threatened to sack that town.

TURKEY CHANGING FRONT?

Petrograd Report: Porte Has Forbidden Newspapers to Attack Allies.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—Travelers arriving here from Constantinople by way of Sofia, Bulgaria, say that in the last few days Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, has forbidden all newspaper attacks against the Triple Entente, especially Russia.

Venizelos Takes Foreign Portfolio.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—According to an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Athens, the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, will provisionally hold the portfolio of Foreign Minister, replacing Dr. Streit, whose resignation has been accepted.

Turkish Minister to Holland Dead.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 13.—Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister to The Netherlands, died today. He was 71 years old.

RELIEF WORK NEARLY DONE.

No More Money Transfers—Breckinridge Prepares Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—As it is again possible to transmit money to Europe through regular banking channels, Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the Treasury Department would not receive further deposits of money for Americans abroad.

"The relief work that has been carried on in Europe for the purpose of assisting Americans who are without money will be continued," said the Secretary, "and where deposits have already been made in the United States for the benefit of relatives and friends abroad payments will be made as heretofore whenever the beneficiaries can be found.

"So rapidly has the relief work progressed that it is expected that the representatives of the Treasury Department will be required to remain in Europe only a few weeks more."

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page, was advised today that the American Red Cross relief ship was sailing from New York and would dock at Falmouth Sept. 22, to there await further orders.

Henry S. Breckinridge, the American Assistant Secretary of War, who is at Paris, is obtaining reports from many officers and consulate officials in England and on the Continent as to the relief work which has been done with American Government funds, preparatory to making a general report to Washington. Secretary Breckinridge will be in Paris probably another week before coming to London.

There were few Americans arriving from the Continent today. The heavy sailing Saturday emptied London hotels, and today was the quietest Sunday in London since the war.

Official announcement is made of the reopening of the port of Southampton for general steamship traffic.

TAKES CARNEGIE TO TASK.

Clemenceau Questions the Accuracy of His Description of the Kaiser.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—Georges Clemenceau, former French Premier, replies in Homme L'Libre to a statement credited to Andrew Carnegie to the effect that Europe owes forty years of peace to Emperor William.

"Let the worthy Scottish millionaire say what he pleases," says M. Clemenceau, "the forty years of peace were punctured by incessant quarrels and five threats of war, and crowned by a war, a fact for which I defy Mr. Carnegie to find any cause other than a desire to end French independence in order to afterward finish Great Britain and Russia.

"At the very moment when Mr. Carnegie was speaking—gently opposing the protests of Americans—the King of England had written the King of Belgium a vehement letter denouncing the crime of a German aviator who dropped a bomb on the royal residence at Antwerp where the Queen and her children were staying.

"Does Mr. Carnegie believe that William II.'s explanations can change attested facts?"

NOTHING TO EAT BUT OATS.

Germans Found Unable to Survive Slight Wounds.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 14.—The correspondent at Troyes of the Havas Agency says a Troyes newspaper announces that an army surgeon who cared for a wounded German prisoner said that the soldier lately had had nothing to eat but oats.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says that the Matin reports that the military and civilian doctors are puzzled because several Germans died as a result of slight wounds, despite most careful treatment.

Post-mortems revealed the presence in the stomachs of raw beets. In the opinion of the physicians, the men had devoured the beets and roots, torn hastily from the fields as the army retired.

WILL EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Germans and French Will Let Equal Number Go to Rejoin Armies.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that an agreement has been reached whereby France and Germany will exchange an equal number of prisoners, officers and men, who may rejoin their respective armies.

HELPLESS VICTIMS OF WAR'S CRUEL TIDE

Mrs. Nina Duryea Writes to The Times of the Suffering She Sees in Dinard.

HORRORS OF THE INVASION

A Plea for Aid from America for the Half-Crazed Women and Children the German Advance Has Ruined.

THE TIMES received yesterday from Dinard, in Northwestern France, through which the German Army was recently advancing after passing over the Belgian frontier, the following letter from Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea, daughter-in-law of Gen. Hiram Duryea, who commanded the Duryea Zouaves in our civil war:

Hotel Windsor,
Dinard, France, Sept. 1, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is written in great haste to catch the rare boat to England. The author is an American woman, who has spent nine happy Summers in this beautiful corner of France, where thousands of her compatriots have likewise enjoyed Brittany's kindly hospitality.

Yesterday I saw issuing through St. Malo's eleventh century gates 800 Belgian refugees, headed by our Dinard Mayor, M. Cralard. I try to write calmly of that procession of the half-starved, terror-ridden throng, but with the memory of those pinched faces and the stories we heard of murder, carnage, burning towns, insulted women, it is difficult to restrain indignation. They had come from Charleroi and Mons—old men, women, and little children. Not a man of strength or middle age among them, for they are dead or away fighting the barbarians who invested their little country against all honorable dealings.

Such a procession! They had slept in fields, eaten berries, carrots dug from the earth by their hands; drunk from muddy pools, always with those beings behind them who had driven them at the point of their bayonets from their poor homes. Looking back, they had seen flames against the sky, heard screams for pity from those too ill to leave, silenced by bullets.

Horrors She Knows Of.

Here are some of the tales, which our Mayor vouches for, which I heard:

One young mother, who had seen her husband shot, tried to put aside the rifle of the assassin. She was holding her year-old baby on her breast. The butt of that rifle was beaten down, crushing in her baby's chest. It still lives, and I heard its gasping breath.

Another young girl, in remnants of a pretty silk dress, hatless, her fragile shoes soleless, and her feet bleeding, is quite mad from the horrors of seeing her old father shot and her two younger brothers taken away to go before the advancing enemy as shields against English bullets. She has forgotten her name, town, and kin, and, "like a leaf in the storm," is adrift on the world penniless.

I saw sitting in a row on a bench in the shed seven little girls, none of them more than six. Not one of them has now father, mother, or home. None can tell whence they came, or to whom they belong. Three are plainly of gentle birth. They were with nurses when the horde of Prussians fell upon them, and the latter were kept—for the soldiers' pleasure.

There is an old man, formerly the proud proprietor of a bakery, who escaped with the tiny delivery cart pulled by a Belgian dog. Within the cart are the remains of his prosperous past—a coat, photos of his dead wife and his three sons at the front, and a brass kettle.

I heard from an aged man how he escaped death. He, with other villagers, was locked into a room, and from without the German carbines were thrust through the blinds. Those within were told to "dance for their lives," and the German bullets picked them off one by one from the street. He had the presence of mind to fall as though dead, and when the house was set on fire crawled out through a window into the cowshed and got away.

Help Urgently Needed.

Now, these stories are not the worst or the only ones. Nor are these 800 refugees more than a drop of sand on a beach of the thousands upon thousands who are at this moment in like case. They are pouring through the country now, dazed with trouble, robbed of all they possess.

Who can help them, even to work? No one has money. Even those rich villa people, Americans, are unable to pay their servants. There is no "work" save in the fields garnering crops, for which no wages are paid. Their country is a devastated waste, tenanted by the enemy, who spread like a tidal wave of destruction in all directions. We take the better class into our homes, clothe them and feed them gladly, that we may in a minute way repay the debt civilization owes their husbands, sons, and fathers. France, too, is invaded, and now thousands more of French are homeless and penniless.

We in this formerly gay, fashionable little town see nothing of the pageantry of war—only its horors, as trains leave with us hundreds of wounded from the front. In their bodies we find dum-dum bullets, and we hear tales which confirm those of the refugees.

Will America help them? I, an American woman, could weep for the inadequacy of my pen, for I beg your pity, your compassion, and your help. Not since the days of Rome's cruelty has civilization been so outraged.

I beg your paper to print this, and to start a subscription for this far corner of France, where the tide of war throws its wreckage. The Winter is ahead, and with hunger, cold, lack of supplies, and isolation will create untold suffering. Paris, too, is now sending refugees from its besieged gates. Every corner is already filled, and hundreds pour in every day. The garages, best hotels, villas, and cafés are already filled with "those that suffer for honor's sake." The Croix Rouge does splendid work for the wounded soldiers, but who will help these victims of war? Fifty cents will buy shoes for a baby's feet. Ten cents will buy ten pieces of bread. A dollar will buy a widow a shawl. Who will give? Deny yourselves some little pleasure—a cigar, a drink of soda water, a theatre seat—and send the price to these starved, beaten people, innocent of any crime.

You American women, who tuck your children into their clean beds at night, remember these children, reared as carefully as yours, without relatives, money, or future. They will be placed on farms to do a peasant's work with peasants. These women bereft of all that was dear face a barren future. These aged men anticipate for their only remaining blessing death, which will take them from a world which has used them ill.

America is neutral. Let her remain so, but compassion has no nationality. We are all children of one Father. Send us help. These poor creatures hold out to you pleading hands for succor.

NINA LARREY DURYEA.

P. S.—I beg you to publish this. I am [illegible] fought through our civil war with honor. Our Ambassador, Mr. Herrick, and his wife know me socially. Any funds you can gather please send to M. Grolard, Maire de Dinard, Municipality de Dinard, Ille-et-Vilaine, France, or to Le Banque Boutin, Dinard, France.

BRINGS GERMANS FROM EAST.

Late Ambassador to Japan Among the Minnesota's Passengers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 13.—The steamship Minnesota, which left Yokohama Aug. 30, arrived here today, bearing Count von Rex, late German Ambassador to Japan, a big ruddy-faced man wearing a Texas cowboy hat; the members of the embassy staff, and the various German consular officers recalled from Japan, Korea, and Vladivostok. In the party was Baron Schoen, Second Secretary, who has just been appointed Second Secretary of the embassy at Washington.

Count von Rex said Japan declared war against Germany under pressure from England and that the Japanese people and Cabinet did not desire war. The Ambassador said:

"I should like to know what the United States thinks of it. You have islands in the Pacific that may be taken over by Japan the next time you get in trouble."

Capt. D. S. Vassilieff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, also arrived after a vain attempt to see his dying mother in Russia. He left Washington July 16, but on reaching Petrograd was ordered back to his post without having time to fulfill his mission.

AFRICAN COLONY INVADED.

Strong Force of Germans Crosses Border—Severe Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Nairobi, British East Africa, says a strong force of Germans from German East Africa crossed the border at Mohoru and occupied Karangu, and is now advancing on Kisii.

"British forces," the correspondent adds, "have been dispatched from Kisampu and from Port Florence, on the northeastern shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, to check them.

"The German force on the Tsalo River is retreating and is in conflict with troops sent from Bura and M'tote Andei. Full details of the fighting are not yet obtainable, but the capture of two German officers and some native troops is confirmed. Another German officer has surrendered.

"Details of last Sunday's action also are not yet to hand, but the wounded have been brought to Nairobi. They report that the British were subjected to the fiercest machine gun fire. In a gallant but unsuccessful effort to rush the machine guns by a bayonet charge, the Twenty-seventh Punjab Regiment suffered somewhat heavily."

SOUTH AFRICA TO THE KING.

Approves War for "Defense of Principles of Liberty and Justice."

CAPE TOWN, (via London,) Sept. 13.—The Senate and Assembly of the Union of South Africa have adopted an address to King George, in which they say:

"While deeply deploring the outbreak of the war, we are convinced that participation therein was forced upon the empire, and we respectfully desire to be allowed to express our approval of the action taken in defense of the principles of liberty and justice and of the integrity and sanctity of international obligations."

The conviction furthermore is expressed in the address that the empire will emerge victorious in the gigantic struggle and that the conflict will be succeeded by "an era of beneficent and lasting peace."

The address concludes with a declaration of continued loyalty and devotion.

HOT FIGHT IN NEW BRITAIN.

Australians Victorious After a Battle That Lasted 18 Hours.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Official Bureau announced tonight that the Admiralty had received further advices from Rear Admiral Sir George Patey, in command of the Australian fleet, giving more details of the operations of the Australian Naval Reserve forces at Herbertshohe, New Britain. The dispatch says:

"After fighting for eighteen hours over six miles of bush the Australians captured the wireless telegraph station at 1 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 12."

The tower and station were damaged by the enemy, says the Admiral, and will be out of action for some time.

The Australian reserves lost two officers killed and one officer and three seamen wounded.

The German casualties are not definitely known, but include between twenty and thirty killed. The German commander and other officers were taken prisoners, as well as fifty-six native police.

SIX DUTCH PATRIOTS.

Queen Accepts Millionaires' Offer to Finance Mobilization.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—Telegraphing from The Hague, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Queen Wilhelmina has accepted the offer of six of the richest men in Holland to give one-tenth of their fortunes to pay the expenses of the present mobilization, which is costing 1,000,000 gulden (about $420,000) a day.

The condition attached to the gift was that the names of the men be not mentioned.

HAD BRITISH OFFICER'S CLOAK.

German, Saluted by Lieut. Windsor-Clive, Shot Him Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The News of the World, describing the death on the battlefield of Lieut. the Hon. Archer Windsor-Clive, younger son of the Earl of Plymouth, says that, seeing a man whom he took to be an English officer, wearing the cloak of an officer of a certain British regiment, the young man approached and saluted him.

The officer proved to be a German, who drew a revolver and shot Lieut. Windsor-Clive.

RESERVISTS HELD IN ENGLAND

Germans and Austrians Taken Off the Noordam.

QUEENSTOWN, (via London,) Sept. 13.—One hundred and eighty-eight German and Austrian reservists from the United States were landed from the Noordam today and taken to Templemore, where they will be interned until the end of the war.

The American and other passengers will proceed on the Noordam to Rotterdam.

TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS.

French and Germans to Return Home Under American Auspices.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Central News Agency from Lucerne, Switzerland, says that an exchange of French and German students, who had been taken as hostages, will take place at the American Legation in Berne next Friday.

The arrangements for the exchange were made, it was said, through the American diplomatic representatives in Switzerland, France, and Germany, Messrs. Stovall, Herrick, and Gerard, respectively.

Arrest Spy in Priest's Garb.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) Sept. 13.—A German military officer, disguised as a priest, was arrested here today as a [illegible]

GENERAL'S REPLY TO BELGIAN CHARGES

No Women and Children Killed, or, if They Were, They Got in the Bullets' Way.

ATROCITY STORIES "LIES"

Non-Combatants Punished Only as "Retribution," Though Soldiers Do Sometimes Get Out of Hand.

From Yesterday's New York World.

By E. ALEXANDER POWELL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINTH IMPERIAL GERMAN ARMY, Chateau-La-Fere, near Renaix, Belgium, Sept. 9.—Three weeks ago the Government of Belgium requested me to place before the American people, through the medium of The New York World, a list of specific, authenticated atrocities committed by German armies on Belgian non-combatants.

Today Gen. von Boehn, commanding the Ninth Imperial Field Army, and the mouthpiece of the German General Staff, has asked me to place before the American people the German version of the incidents in question.

The General began by asserting that accounts of atrocities perpetrated on Belgian non-combatants were lies.

"Look at these officers about you," he said. "They are gentlemen, like yourself. Look at the soldiers marching past in the road out there. Most of them are fathers. Surely you do not believe they would do the things they have been accused of."

"Three days ago, General," I said, "I was at Aerschot. The whole town now is but a ghastly, blackened ruin."

"When we entered Aerschot," was the reply, "the son of the Burgomaster came into a room, drew a revolver and assassinated my Chief of Staff. What followed was only retribution. The townspeople got only what they deserved."

"But why wreak your vengeance on women and children?" I asked.

"None have been killed," the General asserted positively.

"I am sorry to contradict you, General," I asserted with equal positiveness, "but I have myself seen their mutilated bodies. So has Mr. Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, who was present during the destruction of Louvain."

"Of course," he replied, "there always is danger of women and children being killed during street fighting, if they insist on coming into the street. It is unfortunate, but it is war."

"But how about a woman's body I saw with hands and feet cut off?" How about a white-haired man and his son whom I helped bury outside Sempstad, who had been killed merely because a retreating Belgian had shot a German soldier outside their house? There were twenty-two bayonet wounds in the old man's face. I counted them. How about a little girl two years old who was shot while in her mother's arms by a Uhlan, and whose funeral I attended at Heystopdenberg? How about an old man hung from the rafters of his house by his hands, and roasted to death by a bonfire built under him?"

The General seemed taken aback by the exactness of my data.

"Such things are horrible, if true," he said. "Of course our soldiers, like the soldiers of all armies, sometimes get out of hand and do things which we never would tolerate if we knew it.

"At Louvain, for example, I sentenced two soldiers to twelve years' penal servitude each for assaulting a women."

"Apropos of Louvain," I remarked; "why did you destroy the library?"

"We regretted that as much as any one else," answered the General. "It caught fire from burning houses, and we could not save it."

"But why did you burn Louvain at all?" I asked.

"Because the townspeople fired on our troops. We actually found machine guns in some of the houses." And smashing his fist down on the table: "Whenever civilians fire on our troops, we will teach them a lasting lesson. If women and children insist on getting in the way of bullets, so much the worse for women and children."

"How do you explain the bombardment of Antwerp by Zeppelins?" I queried.

"Zeppelins have orders to drop their bombs only on fortifications and soldiers," he answered.

"As a matter of fact," I remarked, "they destroyed only private houses, innocent civilians and several women. If one of those bombs had dropped two hundred yards nearer my hotel, I wouldn't be smoking one of your excellent cigars today."

"That is a calamity which, thank God, didn't happen," he replied.

"If you feel for my safety as deeply as that, General," I said, earnestly, "you can make quite sure of my coming to no harm by sending no more Zeppelins."

"Well, Herr Powell," he said, laughing, "we will think about it." And he continued, gravely: "I trust you will tell the American people through your great paper what I have told you today. Let them hear our side of this atrocity business. It is only justice that they should be made familiar with both sides of the question."

I have quoted my conversation with Gen. von Boehn as nearly verbatim as I can remember it. I have no comments to make. I will leave it to the readers of The World to decide for themselves just how convincing are the answers of the German General Staff to Belgian accusations.

VISIT AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

Briand Thanks Women for Care of Wounded in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Ex-Premier Aristide Briand, Gen. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, and American Ambassador Herrick visited the American section of the Pasteur Institute today, where about 100 French, British and German wounded are seeking treatment. M. Briand in the name of the Government thanked the women of the American colony, the physicians and nurses. Mr. Herrick talked with the German wounded, especially the officers, and inquired how they were being cared for. They replied that nothing more could be done for them than was being done.

The visitors also called at St. Martin's Hospital, where they conversed with the German wounded as well as with the French and British. The Germans expressed satisfaction with their treatment.

FRENCH ISSUE WAR BONDS.

Buyers of "National Defense" Securities Will Get Special Rights.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—President Poincaré today signed a decree authorizing the issue of Treasury bonds, redeemable in from three months to one year, bearing 5 per cent.

The bonds are to be called "national defense bonds," and the holders will have preference in the allotment of future loans. The amount is not mentioned, but the bonds will be of 100, 500, and 1,000 francs.

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SAW 16 TRAINLOADS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

Dr. Moorhead Tells of Train Being Sidetracked to Let Soldiers Pass.

THEY WERE SWARTHY MEN

Mme. Godefroy Says German Soldiers Screened Themselves with Women at Lille.

Dr. John J. Moorhead of the Post-Graduate Hospital, who lives at 301 West Eighty-ninth Street, returned yesterday from Liverpool on the Red Star liner Finland with evidence that many Russian troops had passed through England on their way to the Continent.

"We were on the boat train going from London to Liverpool on Friday, Sept. 4," said the doctor, "to board the Finland and had nearly reached the end of the journey when the train was sidetracked while sixteen trains filled with soldiers passed on their way south.

"The men were standing with their hats off in the vestibules of the coaches and seemed packed. The guard in charge of our train and the ticket collector told us they were Russian soldiers on their way to the front to help the British Army.

"I was not near enough to them to be positive that they were Russians, but I noticed distinctly that the soldiers were very swarthy men. Before leaving London I had been told by English Army officers that 70,000 Russians had passed through England and sailed from Harwich and Southampton and Dover for Ostend to join the British and Belgian forces to break the German lines of communication when opportunity came. When I heard, by wireless message on board the Finland, that the Oceanic had been wrecked on the north coast of Scotland, I decided that she must have been on her way to Archangel to fetch more Russian troops, for that would be a plausible explanation of her presence there. The Oceanic was the first transport to go to Havre with British troops in the second week in August, and she was mentioned in military circles in London in connection with the Russians landing at Aberdeen and Newcastle from Archangel."

Dr. Moorhead said that the utmost secrecy was maintained in England regarding the movements of troops, and at embarkation ports, such as Southampton, the Government had built high walls so that no one could see what troops were in the trains. No one was allowed on the platform of any station when troop trains were on the road.

Through the influence of officers in the Hussars, Dr. Moorhead obtained a seat in the House of Commons on the night that war was declared. Carried away by excitement he took out his opera glasses to look at Sir Edward Grey, when an usher told the doctor he was out of order and must lower the glasses.

Dr. Moorhead said he was disappointed at not being able to go to the front with the British Army Medical Corps. He offered his services, but they were declined on the ground that he was too old. Several noted British civil surgeons were refused for the same reason. They wanted young men.

Mrs. Moorhead was the Chairman of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the American Relief Committee until the greatest part of the work was finished.

Mrs. William Guard and Mrs. Martha Richardson, a soprano for the Metropolitan Opera House, who came on the Touraine, said they were in Paris and saw the bomb dropped from a German airship which killed a woman and injured her child.

Mme. Godefroy of 51 West Ninety-first Street was at Lille, she said, when the French troops evacuated the city. The reason of their retreat, Mrs. Godefroy explained, was that the Germans had rounded up peasant women and children and made them march in front at the point of the bayonet to prevent the French from firing on them. She saw Belgian women who had been maltreated by the German soldiers, she said.

Christian Ballhorn, who had been fourth officer of the Finland, was left behind in England because he was a German. Three days after the liner left Liverpool he was discovered on deck as a stowaway and was put to work. On arriving here yesterday he was allowed to look for another berth.

The two liners that arrived yesterday had 1,008 American refugees. The French liner Touraine had 553 passengers from Havre and the Red Star liner Finland brought 450 from Liverpool.

GERMAN CROPS HARVESTED.

People Said to Have Food Enough to Last a Year.

The German harvests have been gathered and they are among the best the country has had in years, so that Germany has food enough for a year, so the Chamber of German-American Commerce said in a statement issued yesterday.

"Great would have been the disaster to Germany," the statement asserted, "had her agricultural products, valued at about 9,000,000,000 marks, suffered by storms or diseases or for lack of labor in gathering the harvest, or for want of care of the live stock. None of these misfortunes, however, has to an appreciable degree affected the German prospect, consequently the German people are now rejoicing over their ability to get their needs for the next year without recourse to the outside world.

"The figures of the potato crop give an idea of the abundance of this food this year. Germans have been giving close attention to potato production in recent years, and they know that the drying of potatoes increases their value as a fodder. So with a prohibition on the exporting of sugar and a close limitation by the Government on the use of rye for the production of liquor there will be an abundance of food for the live stock, especially the cattle. The German hay crop this year is estimated at 40,000,000 tons.

"It is not at all unlikely that in some districts in Germany there may be local dilemmas as to the final outcome of the crops, but on the whole German agriculture has been so well cared for in this war that there is no possibility of a scarcity of provisions for the whole German home market."

CANADA SENTRIES FIRED ON.

Three Guarding Locks Attacked—Airship Flew Over Them, They Say.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Sept. 13.—Three sentries at the Welland Canal have been fired upon by unknown persons, according to reports received at the headquarters of the guard. A bullet passed close to the head of the corporal on duty at Lock Six, and three men suspected of implication in the shooting were chased some distance. Sentries at Locks Four and Eight also reported that they had been fired upon.

An airship carrying a searchlight, they said, passed over the canal just before the shooting.

SPAIN WILL STAY NEUTRAL.

Prime Minister Denies Entanglement with Any of the Belligerents.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Madrid says that Eduardo Dato, the Spanish Prime Minister, made the following statement today: "Spain has contracted no engagement and will remain neutral until the end of the war."

The correspondent says the statement was made in reply to reports in foreign newspapers concerning Spain's position, which had led to the belief that Spain intended to intervene in Germany's favor in case of necessity.

BELGIAN ARMY MENACES GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

on a German prisoner shows that the spirit of this last line of defense is not good. This is a general order from the commanding officer, to be read to all the troops on parade. It says that it had been brought to his knowledge that many soldiers think that the service of the Landsturm abroad is not provided for under the German law. This, he says, is false; for, though the Landsturm's first function is home defense, it may be used abroad by an imperial decree, which has now been issued. The soldiers must remember that the existence of Germany is now at stake. If her enemies win, this means untold misery and such heavy burdens that only after centuries could her prosperity be restored. Recently, the order said, some men had shown fear; the commander would remind them that under the penal sections of the military law breaches of discipline in the face of the enemy could be heavily dealt with, and cowardice was punishable by death.

UHLANS ROUTED NEAR OSTEND

Belgian Infantry Capture a Machine Gun from Them.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Sept. 13.—Stray bands of Uhlans are still prowling in the neighborhood of Ostend. A sharp action was fought this morning at Dixmude between Belgian infantry and Uhlans accompanied by a machine gun mounted on an automobile. The Belgians dispersed the enemy, who numbered several hundreds, captured the machine gun, and inflicted considerable loss on the Germans. Other bodies of hostile cavalry are reported south of Ostend.

Railway communication with Ghent is now open. News from the south says that the harassed German right wing, which is being pursued by the British, is still fleeing in disorder.

BELGIAN SORTIE ENDED.

Field Army Retires, Having Kept German Relief Force Out of France.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp gives an official bulletin issued by the Belgian Government. In part this says:

"After four days of hard fighting our field troops, which left fortified positions at Antwerp to attack the German forces in the Brussels-Louvain-Malines triangle, have returned within the outer ring of the Antwerp fortifications.

"The sortie developed into an action on an extensive scale. The enemy's position was very strong, and the necessity for holding this at all costs obliged the enemy to call for all available forces.

"The Third German Army Corps, which had left Ninove for Nedebraeckel, returned hastily, and the Ninth Corps, already marching southward, was likewise recalled.

"In consequence of our intervention the German army corps have been [illegible] German armies which are retreating in France.

"Our army continues to be a constant menace to the Germans and will oblige them to immobilize important forces which evidently are needed urgently in France."

The capture of Aerschot, says an Antwerp dispatch to The Daily Mail, seems to have enraged the Germans, who are hurrying up reinforcements to recapture it and are burning everything on their way.

Aerschot has been evacuated again by the Belgians, who have taken the residents of the town with them, as well as the residents of the surrounding villages. An engagement is still in progress on a line fronting along Aerschot, Louvain, and Vilvorde.

DISCORD IN GERMAN RANKS?

Ostend Rumor of a Fatal Conflict of Prussians and Bavarians.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Ostend says that the Prussian and Bavarian soldiers are quarreling, and that a serious collision has taken place near their barracks at Etterbeck, a suburb of Brussels, in which ten lives were lost.

WHY TERMONDE WAS BURNED.

London Daily News Says It Was for Lack of $200,000 Ransom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News says:

"Termonde was fired by the Germans merely because the inhabitants were unable to pay a war fine of $200,000 imposed by the invaders. When the Germans arrived in the town the wealthiest remaining citizens were taken as hostages, including Van der Tongeren, a millionaire ironmaster, from whom payment of the fine was demanded. He refused and added that all of his money was in England. The Germans, who gave the citizens two hours to find the money or have their town destroyed, were so angry at failing to get the money that they burned the town.

"The special correspondent of The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, who has just returned from a visit to the town, says that the bodies of civilians, Belgian and German soldiers are lying across one another, and the streets are littered with rifles and bayonets.

"'As I was leaving town,' continues the correspondent, 'I met a German patrol with two prisoners with their hands tied behind them. Their appearance was terrible. The trousers of one were split all the way down; blood was trickling down his leg; he was wearing a woman's hat, badly damaged, but with two big feathers in it. It was a strange, pitiful sight. A soldier told me that the men had been found looting, but one of the unfortunate prisoners kept shouting out that they had merely gone into their own house to try to save what they could. They were being taken to the market place to be shot.'"

DESTRUCTION NEAR NAMUR.

Long List of Burnings and Killings Passed by German Censor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Sept. 11.—The newspaper L'Ami de l'Ordre, which is being published in Namur under German censorship, reports that, besides Andenne and Dinant, the little manufacturing town of Tamines has been severely damaged. Eighty persons have been shot, and one hundred houses burned down in other places in the neighborhood of Namur. At Gelbressee nineteen houses were destroyed and at [illegible] sixty-two were [illegible]. At [illegible] and at Templeuve eleven houses were burned and two persons killed.

The country between the Sambre and the Meuse presents a sad spectacle. At St. Gerard thirty houses were destroyed, including a castle and a villa. At Oret the town hall and fifty-three houses were burned down. At Biesmes seventy houses, including a castle, were destroyed, and fifteen persons killed. At Ermeton eighty-five houses were laid in ruins. At Stave the castle and sixty houses were similarly treated. At Morialme fifteen houses were destroyed. At Yvesgomezee the castle was fired. At Silenrieux a church and many houses were burned. Many persons have been killed at Boussu le Zival. Fifty-four houses have been burned at Trasnes-les-Couvin, and a large part of Marlembourg has been destroyed.

The priests of Anthée, Surice, Acoz, and Biesmes have been executed.

At Namur the situation is one of calm. Many German trains with infantry, cavalry and artillery are passing from the German frontier in the direction of Charleroi and Maubeuge.

PREDICTS BELGIAN TRIUMPH.

British Correspondent Says Germans Will Be Driven Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Saturday, Sept. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Tonight in an evening paper I find the statement that the German Army in Belgium has been cut at Cortenberg, between Brussels and Louvain, by the Belgian Army.

Belgium is on the move, and the great army of the Kaiser, of which I wrote that it was nearly in the air, is in a danger that looks like the end. Blood will flow—torrents of it; you cannot finish an army like that with a tap on the nose; but the end, of which every one in England has been confident since the beginning, begins to come into sight, if only the retreat can be kept going. If it can be kept going till the Mons-Condé district and the Belgian frontier are again reached, then everything will be ready. Belgium by then will be wiped almost clear of Germans.

The King, I was told today by an officer, said yesterday: "I should like to go back to Brussels." That is enough; the Belgian Army is going back to Brussels, maybe in three days, or four. An attack is being made both east and west. By this morning the whole country north of a line from Brussels to Louvain and Diest had been cleared up, and the battle today at Cortenberg severed the most northerly German line on the east of Brussels. On the northwest Termonde is again held by the Belgians. Alost is threatened and may be evacuated, as Ninove, further to the south, has been.

LEGAL STRIKE IN BRUSSELS.

Lawyers and Judges Refuse to Adopt German Customs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News says:

"An amusing situation has arisen in Brussels through the anxiety of the Germans to make the Belgian capital part of the German Empire at once. The invaders' present endeavors are directed toward crushing out most Belgian customs, and making the people conform to new regulations of German origin.

"In front of the Palais de Justice they have placed cannon. Nobody is permitted inside without a pass. According to Belgian custom all trials must be public. In consequence of the new regulations all the Belgian Judges and lawyers have struck, and the law consequently cannot be administered.

"Burgomaster Max has steadfastly refused to give up the least of his rights, and he is helped in maintaining them by the assistance of the American Minister. Only $3,500,000 of the $50,000,000 war fine has been paid. Lack of money has compelled the Belgians to issue [illegible]

This Week

THE ANNALIST, out today, contains articles describing the method this city is pursuing to raise the $100,000,000 required to meet its maturing obligations, including the $80,000,000 we owe to Europe—an article reviewing the growth of our Postal Savings—a study of the extent to which the practice of borrowing on Life Insurance Policies has increased—and a description of the efforts being made by railroads to obtain higher passenger rates.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

SERVICE

All the world is talking service, because it is easy to talk and service is a great word in print by reason of its rarity in practice.

We ourselves habitually talk service in these columns, but it is not the empty, abstract service of the majority, but the real, proven, inspirational service that is more a matter of experience than hope

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FRAMING RULES ON GUNS.

Arming Merchant Vessels Subject of Negotiations at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department today, and continued his conversations with Counsel Robert Lansing relative to matters of neutrality. Rules are being prepared by the State Department for the neutralizing of merchant vessels sailing between this country and European points over regular commercial routes. An effort is being made to frame these rules as nearly as possible to the satisfaction of both this country and the other nations concerned. The task is difficult, but those intrusted with it, including the members of the Neutrality Board, are hopeful that certain general rules can be framed that will meet the approval of the interested powers.

The only cases that have arisen respecting vessels sailing with guns aboard have been those of the Francisco, the Adriatic, the Merion, and the Masatlan. Each of these cases had to be decided on its merits, as there was no general rule coving their status. In the case of the Adriatic it was decided to allow that vessel to sail with guns mounted, because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the American Government officials that the Adriatic was sailing on a peaceable voyage, and that the guns would be used only in case of attack. In the case of the Merion, at Philadelphia, the circumstances were different, and orders were given for the unmounting of the guns on the stern of that vessel. It was later decided, however, to allow the Merion to retain the guns in her hold unmounted.

In the rules now under consideration an effort is being made to prevent the clearance of vessels with guns mounted with a view to preying upon merchant ships and acting as commerce destroyers.

HOME RULE UP TOMORROW.

Premier's Statement Delayed While Negotiations Are Going On.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—Premier Asquith's statement to Parliament on the intentions of the Government with regard to the Irish Home Rule and Welsh disestablishment bills has been postponed from today until tomorrow (Tuesday.)

Further negotiations between the political parties over the bills are taking place.

SOUND SKIPPERS SCARED.

Heard That Boat Was Afire, but Blaze Was on Land.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—Marine circles in New Haven and vicinity were agitated for several hours tonight over the report of a vessel supposed to be on fire in the Sound, but which proved to be the reflection of a forest fire on Long Island, almost opposite this city.

Lighthouse keepers and longshoremen were misinformed, and it was only after several boats had put out that the nature of the blaze was discovered.

Arrested for Annoying Banker.

More than 300 depositors of the Adolf Mendel Bank at 55 Rivington Street, which was closed by the State Superintendent ten days ago, congregated yesterday in front of the apartment house at 56 East Eighty-seventh Street, where Mendel lives, and made such a disturbance that three were arrested. In the Women's Night Court they said they had lost their money through the bank. Magistrate Breen discharged them.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

44 Per Cent. Fewer Students Than in 1904.

In the last year there were 631 women studying medicine, or 9 less than last year, a decrease of 48 below 1912, and a decrease of 498 (44.1 per cent.) below 1904, when 1,129 women students, the largest number, were reported. The percentage of all medical students was 3.8, the same as last year. There were 121 women graduates this year, or 3.4 per cent. of all graduates. Of all the women matriculants, 135 (21.4 per cent.) were in attendance at the two medical colleges for women, while the remaining 496 (78.6 per cent.) were matriculated in fifty-four co-educational colleges. From the two women's colleges there were 25, or 20.7 per cent. of all women graduates, while 96, or 79.3 per cent., secured their degrees from co-educational colleges.

These figures, taken from the annual report on medical education issued by The Journal of the American Medical Association, show that women are not going into the study of medicine to the extent that they once did.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ORANGE.—To prove that they value the city's time, the five Commissioners have agreed to a fine of fifty cents upon all who are late for meetings.

MORGAN.—Two young men were drowned from canoes yesterday afternoon in Raritan Bay. In one boat were Joseph Farmer and his brother Edward. A breeze capsized the boat. Joseph sank and Edward was rescued by campers. In the second accident the wind turned the canoe over. One young man after a hard struggle made shore. He did not give the name of his companion or his own, but it was learned that both lived in Rahway.

CLIFFSIDE.—The police are looking for a cross-eyed Italian who early yesterday morning shot and seriously wonded James Sarno of 420 Walker Street. Sarno is in the North Hudson Hospital.

MAY'S LANDING—Charles Voight, a plumber, was struck on the nose by a small apple thrown playfully by another workmna yesterday. Medical treatment failed to stop the flow of blood and Voight was carried home helpless. He was near death when the hemorrhage was stopped.

BURLINGTON.—Efforts of an intoxicated occupant of a speeding automobile to take the wheel from the owner resulted in an accident on Camden Pike yesterday in which five persons were injured. The injured are John Viscosky, Louis Viscosky, Mrs. Louis Viscosky, John Yownisky, and John Piestrak, owner of the car.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED WHILE TAXI BURNS
FEARED AN EXPLOSION

When the fire seemed put out, the firemen shoved the taxicab to one side and traffic was resumed. Then the crowd had another thrill, for just as the cars started up, the taxi blazed again from under the engine.

"Look out for an explosion!" somebody shouted, and there was a rush which looked like the beginning of a panic.

Why not protect your car from *fire* as well as *theft* with a "Protect-u" combination safety device, which is absolutely guaranteed. Owners everywhere using them. Investigate. All dealers.

M. W. SALES COMPANY, 116 Nassau St.
Telephone [illegible] Beekman.

RED CROSS SAILS—DEFENSE OF GERMANY'S WAR MOVE

RED CROSS SAILS FOR THE WAR ZONE

Capt. Rust Anchored in Gravesend Bay to Hold Fire and Lifeboat Drills.

RECRUIT A NEW FORCE

Additional Nurses and Doctors Will Sail for Europe on Liners if They Are Needed.

The Red Cross steamship Red Cross, which anchored in Gravesend Bay on Saturday afternoon, so that Capt. Armistead Rust, U. S. N., the commander of the ship, could put his new American crew through the fire and lifeboat drills required by the navigation laws, passed Sandy Hook on her way to Europe at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The first stop of the Red Cross will be Falmouth, England, where four Red Cross units will be landed, two for service with the British and two with the Russian forces. From Falmouth the Red Cross will go to Brest, to land two units for the French Army, and from Brest to Rotterdam, where the units assigned to the Germany Army and the army of Austria-Hungary will be landed.

At Falmouth Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, will take command of the expedition. Ten additional Red Cross units are being organized in this country for service in the war zone. If they are ordered to the front they will go on a regular liner.

Lawrence L. Gillespie, treasurer of the Newport Branch of the Red Cross, has closed his accounts. These show that $43,758 was obtained after all expenses were paid. Mr. Gillespie has sent a letter to Miss Mabel Boardman inclosing the second contribution, amounting to $3,758.

Practically every seat has been sold for the Red Cross benefit performance of "Romeo and Juliet" this evening at the Century Opera House. Many prominent women will be patronesses, and among those who have taken boxes are E. R. Harkness, Henry Clews, Paul Warburg, President McAneny of the Aldermen, and Otto Kahn. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will be present, and others who will be in the audience are Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Norman D. R. Whitehouse, Mrs. John Bassett Moore, Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, Mrs. William C. Demorest, and Mrs. William Salomon.

AID FOR BELGIAN WOMEN.

$1,078 Contributed Here for Relief of War Sufferers.

Charles Elliott Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who is receiving donations to the Belgian Women's Dollar Fund which is being raised in this country, acknowledged subscriptions of $1,078 yesterday which were received in the last week. These persons subscribed:

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt	$100
Mrs. H. S. Glazier	100
John A. Thayer	100
Miss E. Rathborn	50
Emma L. Caton	10
C. E. Palmer	10
Mrs. C. W. Sloane	5
Miss S. L. Potter	10
Henry H. Russell	15
Mrs. L. M. Russell	5
Mr. and Mrs. W. Darling	10
Memory of Mrs. Linthicum	5
A. S. Zimmerman	5
Anna Moore	5
F. A. Dwight	25
Caroline M. Wilson	5
Ellen M. Applegate	5
Nettie Popper	5
M. H. Hittner	5
Helen Krell	5
Stella D. Halsey	5
Mrs. W. Robertson	5
Mrs. J. B. Quertimont	5
Mrs. E. W. Strong	5
James H. Wardwell	10
Charles K. Winne	25
Mrs. W. B. Rankins	5
Mrs. J. H. Cole	25
F. P. Herrick	15
Miss E. Schoofs	10
Mrs. H. Richmond	20
Miss H. H. McCarty	5
Philip Goodwin	5
Mrs. C. C. Palmer	7
Miss N. Crooks	5
A. Schmirz	5
Misses Horn	30
G. E. Francis	10
Mrs. J. B. Pinner	5
M. J. R. F.	5
Mrs. Woodbury	2
Mrs. M. G. Gerrad	10
Helen L. Hale	2
Mrs. Harry Hicks	5
James J. Goodwin	5
M. S. Usher	5
E. A. L. Buck	5
Mrs. J. W. Dodsworth	5
Mrs. A. H. Doty	2
Miss S. D. Spicer	$2
Miss Spicer	2
Two Women	2
F. T. V.	5
Mrs. E. C. Edwards	5
Mrs. C. C. Ruggles	2
Mrs. and Miss Pudenson	2
Miss N. Borinquin	2
James O'Dea	2
Mrs. G. W. and Miss Reed	5
Miss C. L. Nillson	2
Miss M. C. Tuller	10
Jacques Hohl	25
Miss V. Nelson	3
George Eddy	6
Nameless	5
Prof. T. Clare	5
Miss M. Satterlee	5
Miss M. H. Daly	5
Miss S. F. Brown	20
Miss E. A. Gates	2
Mary R. Ormsbee	4
I. Tragargh	5
Mrs. A. Perry	2
Mrs. H. W. Vonbaner	2
Two Ladies	2
Mrs. M. H. Hill	25
Mary E. Miller	8
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Slawson	2
"Alady"	2
Bonnie LeCloor	2
E. S. Wildman	2
Susan W. White	2
Mrs. W. T. MacIntosh	2
Rita S. Halle	2
Anonymous	2
Mrs. Felix Morris	5
Mrs. J. W. Whiton	10
Mrs. A. H. Scibner	8
Mrs. G. W. Ely	5
Mrs. George Dewey	5
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Borie	5
Miss Lucy S. Kellogg	10
Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Jr.	10
Miss O. Bourgin	2
Miss I. N. Andersen	2

These persons gave $1 each: L. C. Booth, E. A. Pelham, E. H. Hawes, M. F. Kerwin, M. S. True, W. J. Donne, N. E. Wheeler, Mrs. A. J. Lowery, "A Southern American," Mrs. J. H. Morse, Mrs. L. McA. Thorne, Florence Foster, "Mrs. W.," Mme. Henry Arotowski, Grace Griswold, "Cash," "Anonymous," I. Bench, S. McPike, Mrs. E. W. Barfield, Lotta Linthicum, R. H. Boucicault, Nannie Palmer, Mrs. P. C. Carter, Mrs. W. H. Haldane, Mrs. S. Linthicum, Ada Sterling, Frances Tarbox, Peter McInerny, Virginia Sheehan, Alice Davis, A. N. Southampton, Mrs. Robert Catlin, Mrs. B. R. Mimack, K. Mimack, E. M. Reading, Mrs. C. H. Williams, "F. L. S.," F. E. Schwartz, Mrs. Benjamin Estee, E. F. Leach, Isabelle McClung, C. L. Van Norden, N. R. Gilbert, S. G. Ferris, G. W. Clark, F. G. Ellsworth, Mrs. Sarah O'Niell, Mae Belle Peck, "New Jersey Sympathiser," Josephine Mieghen, Mrs. P. B. Olney, "D. L. W.," B. K. Scott, F. G. Ecob, F. V. Doane, Mrs. E. L. Coster, Josephine Coster, Margaret Coster, Cornelia Coster, Mary L. Coster, S. H. Austin, Mrs. W. H. Brown, T. H. Herndon, Jennie Utler, Mrs. R. G. Ingersoll, Mrs. E. I. Brown, Mrs. C. F. Iddings, W. E. Hoxie, E. E. Briggs, Mrs. H. K. Viele, Anna Lapsley, Mrs. E. N. Goodwin, Mrs. E. B. Stringham, Thornton Woodbury, T. S. Peck, E. J. Dauchey, "S. J." Relief, Oliver Flimmer, Mrs. Franklin Edgerton, Mrs. Buisuil, "Thomaston, Conn."; Cyrus Gray, Miss E. M. Willard, Relief, M. C. Miller, Mrs. Ambrose Tighe, Harry Meyer, "D. A. R.," and Mrs. Walter Geib.

The Misses Inga Aluminson, Freda Jacquard, Nellie Maloney, Margaret Mansfield, Constance Hill, Margaret McEntee, and Anna McLaughlin contributed $11.

WANTS AID FOR FRANCE.

Ambassador Jusserand Offers to Forward Money to Help Wounded.

Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, in a telegram sent yesterday to J. J. Lintz, President of the French Red Cross Committee, of Montclair, said:

"In answer to your letter, I hasten to let you know that if you will carry out your plan to collect a fund to alleviate the great suffering in France, I will gladly undertake to transmit the product of your efforts to the French Red Cross. I am engaged in forming a French assistance committee, but, without waiting for the realization of this plan, I place myself wholly at your disposal for the transmission of the funds. It is in these first days, when your widespread injuries are being occasioned by the war, that the sending of succor is the most [illegible]."

GERMANY'S SIDE OF THE WAR ISSUES SET FORTH BY AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN

Dr. Dernburg, Former Colonial Secretary, Defends the Kaiser, Says War Was Inevitable, and Discusses How Peace Can Come.

DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG IN YESTERDAY'S SUN.

When I arrived in New York a fortnight ago, I was greatly surprised on reading in the papers big headlines such as "The Kaiser's War," "The Kaiser's Army," "The Kaiser Beaten," &c. I thought at first that this was only a sort of abbreviation and that the "Kaiser's" name stood as a symbol for the whole of Germany in this war forced upon our nation. I soon had to see, however, that something quite different was meant and that a large portion of the American people were of the opinion that the Emperor was more or less responsible for the breaking out of the war, and that the German people, whom they all knew to be good and peaceable, had been dragged into it in consequence of autocratic institutions peculiar to Germany, and as a sequel to militarism rampant in Germany.

I consider it therefore of interest to explain here the constitutional basis on which our institutions rest. The German Empire is a Union composed of all the States which formerly belonged to the German Federation, with the exception of Austria-Hungary. The Eleventh Article of the German Constitution says: "The Union shall be presided over by the King of Prussia, whose title is to be 'Deutscher Kaiser.'" There is a great similarity with the Constitution of the United States, which is also a Union of a number of independent States, who have given part of their sovereignty in favor of the Union. While the Kaiser represents the empire in its foreign relations, he may not declare war in the name of the empire without the consent of the Bundesrat, representing these single States forming the empire, except when German territory is attacked. In this Bundesrat of fifty-four equal votes the Emperor in his capacity of King of Prussia has only seventeen votes. It follows that the Emperor could not, and, as a matter of fact, has not, declared war on his own account, but that he had to have, and, in fact, had, the consent of his allies, represented by the Federal Council. This consent was unanimous. This is a much greater check than the control placed by the Constitution of the United States on the President, who of all great rulers of the earth concentrates in himself the greatest power. The German Kaiser can no more than the President of the United States make war at pleasure.

Kaiser No Absolute "War Lord."

Neither is the Emperor what is called here "The War Lord." He has not the disposal, that is, the absolute command, over the forces of the entire German Army. Article 66 of our Constitution says that the German Princes, more especially the Kings of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony, are the chiefs of the troops belonging to their territory (six army corps of twenty-four); they nominate the officers for these troops, they have the right to inspect these troops, &c. Consequently the absolute disposition of the German Army passes on to the Kaiser only in the moment when the consent of his allies, viz., the States who with Prussia form the empire, has been obtained for the declaration of a war. But there is a further and much heavier check on the Emperor's doings. All measures providing ways and means for conducting war must be passed by the Reichstag. The Reichstag is a body elected on the most liberal ballot law that exists anywhere, more liberal even than the ballot law of the United States for the election of a President. The German law, ever since 1867, has been a one man one vote, universal, secret, and direct ballot law. The German people are represented as directly and democratically in the Government as the American people are in theirs. The right to vote does not depend either on a census or on any educational test. Any German being twenty-five years and over may vote. The Reichstag consists of 397 members. The conservatives, the so-called "War Party," from which most of the officers are being recruited, is in a hopeless minority, about 55. There are 110 Social Democrats and about 100 Liberals, so that in fact there is a Liberal majority in the German Reichstag. Notwithstanding this composition, this Reichstag has voted unanimously the necessary laws and credits for conducting the present war, and although the Social Democrats reject war on principle in their programme, they have indorsed unanimously the policy of the empire as set out to it by the Emperor's Chancellor.

I say this to prove that this war is not "a Kaiser's war," because he cannot make a war, but it is the "German people's war." A modern war, according to Prince Bismarck's great speech in 1887, with its enormous armies comprising whole peoples, cannot be undertaken with safety nor carried through with success except by the full consent and enthusiastic assistance of the whole nation. Americans returning from Germany will tell you that this consent and enthusiasm are there in the highest degree and that there has never been such a unity of the German people between Princes and people, between parties and creeds as there is in these trying times, where no less than seven nations have joined hands to down our people.

But, I hear the reply that the consequences of militarism all-prevailing and all-dominating in Germany have brought about militarism in the other European nations until matters reached such a tension that one day the string had to snap and that it has snapped now. My reply to this is that Germany has not created nor unduly fostered militarism in Europe, that militarism in Germany forms but a very small part of our general activities, and that the maintenance of an army and navy were forced upon us by circumstances, by the history of our country and by our neighbors. We have not the strongest navy and never aspired to have it. Neither have we numerically the strongest army, as can be seen from American papers, which speak of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 Russian soldiers, while Germany is being credited with one-half that number. Nor did we start standing armies or navies at all.

Ever since the Hapsburg Dynasty withdrew more or less from the old German Empire to develop its own dominions, Austria and Hungary, the "Holy Roman Empire," a term that has been the ridicule of the world for centuries, which is in fact but the territory of modern Germany, has been the cockpit and battleground for all the big wars that European nations, fighting for supremacy, have invariably chosen. Every student of history knows that in the Thirty Years War, (1618-48,) for a full human lifetime, the French, the Danes, the Swedes, the Poles, the Austrians, and Croats; even Spaniards, have fought their battles on German soil. A once flourishing and prosperous country was so utterly devastated that at the end of that war it had only one-sixth of its former inhabitants. Everybody further knows that as a sequel to this deplorable condition Louis XIV. was able to tear Alsace-Lorraine from Germany, to which it had belonged for more than 800 years, and that in connection with the Swedes and Poles he carried on war against little Prussia on German soil.

Goethe, who studied in 1770 in Strassburg, the capital of Alsace, says in his "Wahrheit und Dichtung" that it must not be wondered at that the Alsatians had become so little French, in view of the short space they had belonged to France.

During the next century we have the same picture. Everybody knows of the celebrated "Kaunitz combination," when Russia and Austria, in alliance with France and the Holy German Empire, fought Frederick the Great for seven long years between 1756-63, all on German soil. And only forty years later Napoleon carried on his wars for the supremacy of France in Europe again on that same battlefield, where Germans and Austrians, Russians and Swedes gave each other a rendezvous in their fights against France for another seven long years from the battles of Jena to those of Leipsic and Hanau. It was, and is, the situation of Germany in the middle of Europe, especially as long as she was so powerless and torn up into a number of small States, that makes it so convenient to settle ll the troubles of the whole of Europe on its territory.

Creation of the German Army.

England has had a large standing navy ever since the times of Henry VIII. in the sixteenth century, and it has used that navy to maintain its absolute sway of the sea by always fighting the next best man, be it the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Dutchman, or the Russian. Russia and Austria have had their armies for centuries back, and so had Spain and especially France. There was no German army because there was no unified Germany. We had a Prussian army only reconstructed in 1863, and the minor forces of twenty-five small States. After having destroyed Napoleon's power better days would have been expected for my country, but quite the reverse was the case. Three great diplomatists combined to keep Germany in her weakened condition—Prinz Metternich, the Austrian Prime Minister; Prince Talleyrand, the versatile French Envoy, and Lord Palmerston. The Napoleonic war ended with the Vienna Congress in 1815. Germany was kept in her powerless and defenseless position under the name of the "German Federation." Holland, and later on Belgium, which latter had formed, up to 1830, the southern part of Holland, were constituted neutral buffer States, in order that England would have no reason to fear any power on the other side of the Channel, and France managed to have herself surrounded on all parts with absolutely innocuous neighbors. Austria's jealousy of Prussia in connection with the English and French aspiration did not permit the German race to become a nation and a unity.

When Belgium seceded from Holland the Powers selected a King who was both the son-in-law of the King of France and the uncle of the Queen of England, and therefore strongly affiliated with these two countries. The German Federation, in which Prussia had just one vote out of seventeen, was purposely made an unworkable machine, requiring the unanimity of votes for all important measures. This was the situation that Bismarck found when in 1852 he was appointed Prussian Envoy to the Federation at Frankfort. He very soon perceived the absolute helplessness and the consequent misery of Germany, so he decided that if the German people were to become a nation and a power commensurate to its population and resources, Austria's dominion had first to cease. This was brought about by the war of 1866. The Norddeutscher Bund followed and the common war with France welded Germany into an Empire. History, however, had taught Bismarck that this empire could only live and prosper, wedged in as it was in the middle of Europe between the great Powers, if it had an army strong enough to defend its frontiers against any attack and invasion; that it had to do as its neighbors had done before, viz.: to create and maintain a large standing force for its preservation and its peace, and for the possibility of developing its international advantages and prosperity.

So the German military, as well as its naval force, have been created on purely defensive lines, its alliances have been concluded for defensive purposes only, and Germany holds the record for keeping peace within and outside of Europe for the last forty-four years. It has never coveted its neighbors' territory nor its colonies, it has never gone to war either in or out of Europe, and that is much more than can be said of any of its neighbors and antagonists.

Let us pass them in review. Since 1870: England has conquered Egypt, shelled Alexandria, taken by force two Boer republics; it has added to its sphere, by force, southern Persia, and by intimidation a part of Siam. France has conquered Tunis, she is fighting for Morocco, she has made war on Madagascar, has tried to take the Sudan and conquered Indo-China in bloody war. Russia has fought the Turks in 1878 and the Japanese in 1904, she has torn from China the northern part of Manchuria and all of Mongolia, she has made war on Turkestan, she has bagged northern Persia, she has formed and fomented the Balkan combination and has all along proved herself the most aggressive European Power.

All that time Germany has added to its territory only certain colonial possessions, all ceded to her by peaceful agreement and by common consent of the great Powers. Willed Grass, a Lene Lenape chieftain, in his petition of 1852 to the Legislature of New Jersey for compensation to his tribe for the extinguishment of their fishing rights, declared:

"Not a drop of our blood you have spilled in battle, not an acre of our land you have taken but by our consent."

That is the case of my country in its territorial acquisitions since 1870 with respect to the European Powers. Germany has proved herself the most peaceful European Power, even Spain and Italy not excepted, and the militarism plays a very much smaller part in the German national life than with any other nation.

Germany's Other Activities.

Americans in their love for fair play have frankly acknowledged the great strides that my country has made in the arts of peace, in science and technics, in trade and industry. We had better things to do than to think of how to attack other countries. We have built up a large merchant marine, the second largest in the world; we built up a foreign trade second only to the trade of England, which continues to be the clearing house of the world. We have developed universities, which are visited by students from all parts of the world. Our legislation is made in the interest of the laboring man. Germany has been the first to introduce compulsory national insurance to ward off the consequences of accident and sickness, of old age, widowhood, &c. Our technical advances are indisputed. The electrical, and more so our chemical industries, have conquered the world's markets. German dyes and German medicines, Salvarsan, the Behring Serum and others are wanted everywhere. Germany was the first country to accomplish compulsory primary education, and the works of its painters and artists are known the world over. One of the greatest accomplishments finally has been that by developing agriculture as a fine art we made our country self-sustaining and nearly independent from outside food supply. In all this work the Kaiser has been most active and interested, he has always been recognized as a lover of peaceful development. Has it not been significant that he should have been placed on the list of candidates for the Nobel prize of peace?

All this activity, however, presupposes a state of peace in the world; it would be insane to start so many enterprises if the idea of an aggressive or provoked war had been in the mind of the Emperor or of the people. It cannot be denied that all this has been the work of the last forty years. Before that time Germany was known and ridiculed in a way as a country of "poets and thinkers." Are they not the same people who have been doing so much since for civilization? Why didn't they develop these characteristics before? For the reasons I have just set forth. Without unity, liberty and security from outside interference these characteristics would not have been developed.

A people that must always be afraid of being overrun from all parts, of being made a hostage of the Powers contesting for European supremacy, can do nothing in the works of peace, nothing in the acquisition of property and means, which are the basis of all great commercial and industrial advance. The same claim can be made with regard to the German [illegible] which have been developed [illegible] tarian lines and become a valuable addition to our home productions. That such a marvelous development, such a continuous increase in wealth, such an unrelenting competition with the older people for the markets of the world, should create the envy of our neighbors cannot be wondered at, and that they, therefore, should seize an opportunity to give what they call "a lesson to Germany" is not very remarkable.

Now for the reasons of the present war.

The world has become more democratic within the last half century, the power and influence of the dynasties have been replaced to a great extent by the all-prevailing spirit of nationalism and of racial assertion the world over. It is the people who now control the trend of European and of American politics also. The stronger the nationalism or racial feeling becomes the less are the rulers in control. This has happened especially to Russia, which, though autocratic as she is in her Constitution, has forced the Czar to unroll the banner of Pan-Slavism. Pan-Slavism means the rallying of all people of Slav race under the dominion or protectorate of the White Czar. How far the Pan-Slavism has forced upon Russia the protectorate of the Balkans may be seen from the following quotation from the English White Paper document No. 139:

> Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey:
>
> M. Sazonoff informed the French Ambassador and myself this morning of his conversation with the Austrian Ambassador. He went on to say that during the Balkan crisis he had made it clear to the Austrian Government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Servia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Servia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Britain. It was, in fact, for Russia a question of life and death.

You see it was a matter of life and death to Russia that Servia should not be attacked. Everybody knows that a great many Slav peoples are components of the Austrian Empire. Out of total population (in 1910) of 51,000,000 in Austria-Hungary no less than 20,500,000 are Slavs. The contention of Pan-Slavism, that the Servians and all Slavs must be dependent on Russia and that all Slavs would be protected by Russia, did mean nothing less than the breaking up of Austria. That is what Austria most bitterly resents in her ultimatum.

A War Inevitable.

Whether this war came now, as a consequence of the murder of the Austrian Crown Prince, or at some later time, is without importance. Come it must, in any event if not today then tomorrow, as long as Mr. Sazonoff's theory was upheld, and no international mediation, no court of arbitration of whatever nature would have prevented the clash as long as the Russian theory was maintained and the Russian prestige demanded such theory.

But that such is the Pan-Slavism theory and has been since at least 1878 every reader of the Russian press can testify to. I quote from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 10, 1914:

> RECASTING EUROPE'S MAP.
>
> Russian View as to the Final Division of Territories.
>
> PETROGRAD, Sept. 8.—The "Pretch" argues that the war must be terminated in such a way that it shall leave no vengeful association on either side. The change in the map of Europe must be final and no nationality must be opposed in the satisfaction of its legitimate ambitions. This ideal is, however, irreconcilable with the evidence of an empire like Austria-Hungary. It is also irreconcilable with the hegemony of Prussia in Germany. Further, it is irreconcilable with the division of Poland and the treaty of Bucharest.
>
> The unification of Russia, Italy, Germany, Rumania, and Servia must be completed. France must recover what has been taken from her and Bulgaria also.
>
> A hundred years' fight for the principle of nationality must finish with a decision free from all compromise, and, therefore, final.
>
> These ideas seem to have many advocates in this country.

The national existence of Austria can never be arbitrated upon. It is not too much to say that even the Czar, had he wanted to, could not have prevented this development. The breaking up, however, of Austria-Hungary cannot be tolerated by Germany. Austria is the only aid that Germany has for the purpose of defense which can be relied upon. The breaking up of the Dual Monarchy and the absolute isolation of Germany would have made her an easy prey to her neighbors whenever they chose to attack her.

Sir Edward Grey has said of France that she had to take a hand in the struggle as a consequence of a fixed alliance and as a matter of national honor. That is quite so. Whether this French policy is wise or not need not be discussed. but France has certainly fared very badly for binding herself for good and all to a power which is ruled by racial instinct and whose aims and aspirations she cannot in the least contro..

By loaning to Russia 10,000,000,000 francs she has enabled her to go to war, and she is not only the creator of Russia's war machine, but also the battlefield for Russian aspiration and the hostage of Germany for Russia's good behavior in the future. The English theory has always been for centuries back to keep all Europe in an equilibrium of forces, to have her divided in two camps with opponents matched as evenly as possible, so that she should always have a free hand and on whichever scale this hand was pressed that the scale would go down. That England was very much averse to going to war, and that the endeavors of Sir Edward Grey were very serious and very active to avoid the clash, just as incessant as those of the German Emperor and his Chancellor, must be readily believed and understood. But when it had once been decided that Russia could not be held back, in spite of these endeavors, and as France had been dragged in, England had to take a hand because of this theory of equilibrium.

In 1870 there were 38,000,000 Germans fighting against 40,000,000 of French. At the return of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany the ratio was reversed. Germany had 40,000,000, France had 38,000,000. But, while Germany, making great progress in its population and without addition of territory, has now more than 66,000,000 of inhabitants, France has remained absolutely stationary with 40,000,000 inhabitants; it was clear from the start that in a European struggle France must be crushed by the sheer weight in numbers and that the European equilibrium, which was the stock theory of England, would thereby go forever if England did not take a hand in the matter.

England Didn't Have to Fight.

It is very often said that England entered into war in consequence of the violation of Belgium's neutrality. Sir Edward Grey, whom I have known for a long while and always considered a superior diplomatist, but a gentleman, has never stated that the breach of the Belgium neutrality was the reason, and even less the only reason, for England's going to war. His theory as expressed in his great speech in the House of Commons on Aug. 3 is contained in his quotation from Mr. Gladstone's address to the House of Commons on Aug. 8, 1870. This quotation runs:

> There is, I admit, the obligation of the treaty. * * * but I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine * * * that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it irrespectively altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises. The great authorities upon foreign policy, * * * as Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, never to my knowledge took that rigid, and, if I may venture to say so, that impracticable view of the guarantee. The circumstance that there is already an existing guarantee in force is, of necessity, an important fact, and a weighty element in the case. * * * There is also this further consideration, the force of which we must all feel most deeply, and that is the common interests against the unmeasured aggrandizement of any power whatever.

This means in so many words that the neutrality treaty did not obligate England to uphold it, and that it was Mr. Gladstone's as well as Sir Edward Grey's opinion that it should be upheld only if and because the particular interest of England commanded it. That it means also this, that the guarantee was not binding upon Germany either if its particular position did not permit of her holding it. Germany has offered Belgium integrity and indemnity, which she refused. Her particular position necessitated marching through Belgium, and this, according to Mr. Gladstone, she had a right to do. Ramsay Macdonald, the great English labor leader, attacking Sir Edward Grey in The Labor Leader of Manchester, comments very bitterly on this theory. He says (see New York Evening Post of Sept. 8):

> Germany's guarantee to Belgium would have been accepted by Mr. Gladstone. If France had decided to attack Germany through Belgium Sir Edward Grey would not have objected, but would have justified himself by Mr. Gladstone's opinions.

Every unbiassed reader of the above quotation will agree to this. The salient point is that, to use Mr. Gladstone's words, England was afraid of "an unmeasured aggrandizement of Germany," and that is why she resolved to defend the Belgian neutrality. This was her interest and such is Mr. Gladstone's theory, which Sir Edward Grey declares rules the British attitude. England has been the foremost power in the world for many hundred years, and Sir Edward Grey did not mean to bargain away lightly this inheritance.

This is also the reason why they demanded of Germany that she should not attack any of the French coasts after France, with English consent, had previously withdrawn her fleet from the Mediterranean. Sir Edward Grey says in the same speech:

> The French coasts are absolutely undefended. The French fleet is in the Mediterranean, and has been for some years concentrated there because of the feeling of confidence and friendship which has existed between the two countries.

He goes on to say:

> My own feeling is this, that if the foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought [Which is not very true.—Dr. D.] and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the unprotected coasts of France, we could not stand aside, &c.

So England thought it necessary to prescribe to Germany from which side to attack France, neither from the sea, because the coasts were undefended, nor from Belgium, because Belgian neutrality was an essential element in England's policy of the equilibrium.

If two locomotives are crashing into each other the buffers are the first parts to go, and if a clash came between England and Germany, necessitated because England had to take up the defense of France, it must not be wondered at that the first thing to go was the buffer State intended purposely to keep the two powers separate, and England, with a weak neighbor on the North Sea. This is to my mind the history of the development of the present struggle. It is the Pan-Slavic agitation and the necessity of the Czar to uphold Russia's prestige which forced his hand to take issue with Austria. It was a necessity for Germany, and I may add here her bounden duty, under the written obligation of the treaty of 1878, to come to the help of Austria and protect her from destruction and dismemberment.

Whoever says that Germany should have forsaken Austria if she did not take Germany's counsel to crouch before Russia's pretences asks her to commit an act of breach of the most solemn obligations and subscribe to the "Scrap of Paper" theory that is so much attacked. As a matter of fact the scrap of paper theory is not a German but an English invention, as proved above. But not only the treaty with the Dual Monarchy, but the hostile attitude of her neighbors, forced Germany to stand by Austria. That France would come in was a foregone conclusion (they have the same treaty with Russia as we had with Austria) and how and why England's interests dictated her to assist France I have just tried to expose. This trouble has been pending over Europe for a number of years. It is ridiculous to proclaim Russia, the land of pogroms and Siberian horrors, as a progressive European Power, as a shield of liberalism and as the land of growing liberty. It is rather unfortunate, and I do think it is being regretted very much by England, that their common interest with France has forced it to become allies to Russia.

I believe that the end of all this struggle can only be accomplished when the truly progressive nations of the West, led by Germany and England, join hands to render to Europe her peace on an honest and equitable basis. How this will come about depends upon the spirit of the various peoples. Germany did not want this war; it was forced upon her. Austria felt it as a national necessity; it surely did not want it. France did not want the war; there was too much at stake. England did not wish the war, because she could have been absolutely contented with the state of Europe before the outbreak of the war. It was the Pan-Slavic tendency that got the better of saner views of the Russian Czar that started the ball rolling. In this light it is needless to ask whether the difference between Austria and Servia could have been arbitrated or not. They are questions of national existence and honor which do not lend themselves to arbitration. The Pan-Slavic theory which wants to bring every Slav under the rule of the Czar is threatening to break up Austria and even wipe it off the European slate. That Servia was used as a wedge and driven into his neighbor's living body. The documents attached to the Austrian ultimatum prove this conclusively.

It is equally useless to try to prove that Germany committed a great wrong by breaking Belgium's neutrality. Mr. Gladstone settles that question once for all in the negative and Sir Edward Grey is with him.

All this is a very sad state of affairs and has been leading to very serious consequences. But it is of no use to stickle at incidents in order to shirk the great issue. The great issue has been and is now whether the Slav is to rule from the Japanese Sea to Berlin and further west, or whether Germany, even fighting with her civilized western neighbors, is to stand up to maintain European civilization and save it from the Rule of the Knout.

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SAYS 300,000 JEWS FIGHT FOR RUSSIA

Rev. J. L. Magnes, at Zionist Meeting, Explains Burden War Lays on Race.

ASKS RELIEF FOR PALESTINE

Louis D. Brandeis and Dr. Schmerya Levin Speak—$25,000 Given by Nathan Straus.

The Jewish interests in the war were discussed last night at a meeting held under the auspices of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs. The Rev. J. L. Magnes presided and the speakers were Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Chairman of the committee, and Dr. Schmerya Levin, a member of the Zionist Executive Committee in Berlin, and of the first Duma.

The purpose of the meeting was to appeal for funds for the relief of the Jews and the Zionist institutions in Palestine, which, because of the war, were deprived of moneys and are in urgent need. It was announced at the meeting that Nathan Straus had contributed $25,000 to the fund.

Dr. Magnes said that the war was laying an additional burden upon the Jewish people. More than half of them were now in arms. In Russia alone there were 300,000 Jews serving in the army. Seven million were in the war zone.

"Upon the American Zionists," he said, "rests the duty of maintaining the international Zionist organization. For this purpose we are gathering the comparatively moderate sum of $100,000. This money is the minimum which will hold our organization above water until better times come. We expect with this amount to carry on whatever work of organization may be necessary, to pay the obligations which we have assumed in the establishment of the new schools in the land of our fathers. This fund of $100,000 is not, of course, intended to relieve all of the distress in Palestine. It is far too little for such a serious undertaking. The great relief fund to be raised by all of the Jews of the country will be used in part for the suffering Jews of Palestine as well as for the suffering and hungry in other lands.

"We are eager, also, to insist upon securing equal civil and political rights for the Jews of all lands. Among the problems that have afflicted Europe these many years is the Jewish problem. We want at the end of the war that all civil, political, religious disabilities be removed from the Jews of every land. We shall be satisfied with nothing less."

Mr. Brandeis was optimistic in his view of the Zionist movement.

"The work is one of promise, almost of immediate promise, to the Jewish people of America," he said. "The great idea that the Jews will return to Palestine is becoming a fact. Not that you will return, or your children, or your children's children will go there, but that there will be a legally secured home in Palestine where those who will may go and as Jews lead self-respecting lives in the respect of all."

Dr. Levin declared that the time had come when the world should have a correct understanding of the Zionist movement, what it stood for, and what it was accomplishing.

"And at this solemn hour," he said, "when the world's conscience is awakening and the sense of justice seems to be growing, we also call upon the great public opinion in the name of millions and millions of fellow-men who, even in times of peace, are forced to engage in a terrible struggle in order to be able to fulfill its human existence. We speak of the Russian and Rumanian Jews, who are considered as good citizens only on battlefields and in war, and who otherwise have to live a miserable existence. Even the Russian Government is now attempting to capture public opinion in the war with promises to its Jewish inhabitants, principally as a reward for heroism and bravery of hundreds of thousands of its Jewish soldiers who are serving in the Russian ranks. The Jewish nation has rendered certain services to humanity and has a moral right to appeal to the conscience of the civilized world."

Dies on Way to Husband's Grave.

While on her way to visit the grave of her husband in Bayside Cemetery yesterday afternoon Mrs. Rebecca Stone, fifty-six years old, of 607 West 184th Street, was suddenly taken ill at the New York approach to the Brooklyn Bridge and died within a few moments. Dr. Feidler of Hudson Street Hospital responded to a call and pronounced the woman dead. He said death was probably caused by heart disease.

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For the boy from 3 to 8—in new heather mixtures and heavy cheviots—plain colors; $14.

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Fall styles in shirts which you cannot find elsewhere—materials and models exclusively for boys and young men.

Viyella flannel college shirts and silk and madras shirts in fashionable colorings.

Imported silk neckwear; pajamas, hosiery, and handkerchiefs.

Linen mesh, imported lisle and merino underwear.

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Shapes made especially for young men and boys, in soft and stiff felt. Stitched hats, velours, and imported golf caps.

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COMMERCE BUREAU FOR CITY FAVORED

Commissioner Hartigan to Present to Mayor Plan for a New Department.

FOR CHECK ON LEGISLATION

"Get Together" Agency to Deal with Producers, Shippers, and Transportation Companies.

The plan for the proposed City Department of Commerce was outlined yesterday by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply. Tomorrow Mr. Hartigan will present this plan to Mayor Mitchel and ask that provision for it be made in the proposed charter revision.

The scheme provides for the establishment of the Department of Commerce as a separate department, under a Commissioner and an administrative staff. It is to include an official agency to represent the city of New York in legislation in Washington or Albany. This agency also is to furnish the Board of Aldermen with statistics on any legislation regarding the city's commerce.

The department is to maintain a bureau to give wholesalers, manufacturers, retailers, and consumers information in respect to trade opportunities and requirements. It is also to acquaint dealers with sources of supply and to encourage transportation lines, both rail and water, to form better alliances with the dealers in the establishing of freight stations. Mr. Hartigan wants the new department to be the medium for exchange of ideas between the railroads and the shippers. It is to encourage farmers to bring their goods to the city and to help the producer find a market.

"Get together" is going to be the motto of the new department, and Mr. Hartigan believes that this not only will lead to improved commercial conditions and facilities, as reflected in lower prices, but will encourage the establishment of new industries.

"The new branch of the City Government," said Mr. Hartigan, "will co-operate with the Merchants' Association, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the foreign Chambers of Commerce, and other civic bodies. It will act as a clearing house of information as to the laws in this and other States and in other countries as they affect trade and commerce. It will tell the manufacturer how to comply with the laws, and it will also inform the purchasing public as to their rights and what they can expect from their dealer in the matter of weight, marking of packages, and the other requirements put on the statute books for the consumers' 'protection.'"

The bureau is to have a permanent press bureau which will conduct a nation-wide campaign for attracting trade to this port and goods to this market. It is to be ever ready to assist merchants who contemplate moving here, by pointing out sites and the best advantages as to labor, cartage, power, rent, and transportation facilities. Another task outlined for the department is that of developing an exchange to assist in building up a co-operative delivery system for freight for wholesalers and retailers.

It is not purposed that the new department shall take over the management of the new markets. It simply will encourage them. Now that the success of the free markets is assured, at least until the cold weather comes, there is great interest in who is going to operate them. Mr. Marks proposes to appoint market masters. Sixteen good positions will be opened shortly.

John Rhodes, a Long Island farmer, said he voiced the opinion of many farmers when he said that they were wondering whether the retailers and wholesalers would continue to deal with them if they sold in the new markets. There is a belief that farmers who give the public the benefit of the middleman's profit by selling in the markets may find they are boycotted by the middleman when they want to sell elsewhere.

AIDS TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

Express Company Experts Will Go to South America.

The American Express Company, in co-operation with the New York Central Railroad, was preparing to make an investigation of the opportunities for the development of trade between the United States and South American countries, it was announced yesterday.

In the announcement manufacturing exporters and importers were invited to avail themselves of the services of the express company's investigators, of whom the first two, James Thane and A. B. Howard, will sail from New York about Oct. 1 on the Vestris. They will visit the commercial centres of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Panama, and in so far as is practicable they will give their attention to any inquiries addressed by American business men desiring to trade with South America.

Communications regarding this subject, it was announced, should be sent to the South American Department of the American Express Company at 65 Broadway.

Fred Taral in the German Army.

Mount Vernon friends of Fred Taral, the jockey, received word yesterday that he had joined the German Army. Taral owns considerable property in Mount Vernon and Germany. Leonard Sternhagen, a personal friend of Taral, has written a number of letters to him, but has received no reply.

GET THREE DEER IN WATER.

Wild Doe and Two Fawns Picked Up in Pelham Bay.

A wild doe and her two fawns were taken from Pelham Bay yesterday by two men who saw them swimming in the water. William J. McGrory of Throg's Neck and William H. Spooner, who has a boathouse at Judge's Beach, in the bay, first saw the deer about 400 feet from shore, and, concluding that the animals were wild and had been driven into the water by hounds, they at once put out in a rowboat. Using the boat's painter as a lasso, Spooner captured the two fawns and took them into the boat, but the doe was more wary, and eluded the noose.

She swam about the boat in which her fawns were, however, and made no effort to reach a place of safety on land. Unsuccessful with the lasso, McGrory jumped overboard and caught the doe around the neck. For twenty minutes he struggled with her, assisted as much as possible by Spooner in the boat, but he was unable to make the doe a captive. Just when both men were at the end of their powers and resources, a motor boat came by, and two men in it combined their efforts with McGrory and Spooner. The four succeeded in getting the doe into the rowboat, and the three deer were then taken ashore.

Spooner notified the Bronx Park authorities of the capture, and Charles Snyder, head keeper of the Zoological Gardens, went for the deer and superintended their removal to the park. They are fine specimens, Snyder said, and will make a valuable addition to those now on exhibition in the Zoological Gardens.

DOGS FIND MAN MURDERED.

Body Discovered Soon After Bullet Wounds Are Inflicted.

Hunting dogs, chasing through a patch of woods found the body of a murdered man in a clump of brush near Mansfield Avenue and Forty-second Street, East Elmhurst, L. I., yesterday morning. Their owners, Frederick Rowcroft of 508 Seventh Avenue, and William Foggan of 578 Steinway Avenue, both of Long Island City, found a young Italian stretched out upon the ground, his right hand still grasping a long stiletto. The body was still warm.

The body was removed to McLane's Morgue in Corona. A bullet hole was found in the face, another one behind the left ear, and a third in the left breast. The stiletto apparently had not been used. In the dead man's pockets were pawn tickets in the name of Marcello, for articles of clothing.

The body was found about 11 o'clock, and two hours before that a policeman heard pistol shots and started an investigation, thinking boys were shooting at the birds along the shore of Flushing Bay.

MORE DUNCAN PUPILS HERE.

Thirteen Alien Youngsters Taken to Ellis Island.

Seventeen pupils from the Isadora Duncan School near Paris, whose ages range from six to ten years, arrived yesterday on the Red Star liner Finland from Liverpool, in charge of Augustin Duncan, a brother of Isadora, and his wife, with a governess and secretary. Thirteen of the pupils were taken to Ellis Island, as they are under sixteen years of age. They will go before the Board of Special Inquiry today in the ordinary course, and may be ordered deported under the immigration laws prohibiting children unter sixteen from entering the country unaccompanied by parents or guardians.

Nine pupils from the Duncan school in Darmstadt arrived a week ago in charge of Miss Elizabeth Duncan and were released under bond from Ellis Island by appeal to Washington.

The four pupils over age who were allowed to land yesterday were Teresa Kruger, nineteen; Anna Denzlwr, nineteen; Irma Erich, seventeen, and Elizabeth Milker, sixteen years. Miss Alice Franck was the secretary and Cecilia Baker the governess in charge. Both are English.

UPHOLDS GEORGE REPUBLIC.

Committee Urges Founder as Manager and Work's Continuance.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Sept. 13.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the George Junior Republic has voted to attempt to keep that institution open. It has been decided to recommend to the Board of Trustees that William R. George be placed in charge as manager, and the committee expresses the belief that the new management can meet the existing debt of $6,000.

Mr. George told the Executive Committee that it would be impossible to keep the Republic open under the financial conditions that had prevailed in Freeville for a few years past, but that the Republic could be run successfully. Mr. George also hinted that if the State Board of Charities sought to take over the Republic he would organize a rival institution on grounds adjoining the Republic belonging to him.

MRS. ANGLE SEEKS DELAY.

Attorney Says She Cannot Stand Strain of Trial Now.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—Whether the trial of Mrs. Helen M. Angle for manslaughter is begun in the Supreme Court on Tuesday depends upon the attitude Judge Bennett takes toward a motion to postpone to be made by Judge N. C. Downs, counsel for Mrs. Angle. State's Attorney Cummings will oppose the motion.

The case is set down for trial on Tuesday. Judge Downs says he is not prepared and he asserts that Mrs. Angle is not physically able to stand a trial at this time. The death of Waldo R. Ballou in June last is the basis of the charges against Mrs. Angle.

DEMANDS $100,000 OF PARENTS-IN-LAW

Mrs. Joseph J. Weinhandler Starts Alienation Action After Separating from Husband.

SECRETLY WED IN HOBOKEN

Bride Was Sued for Divorce, but Case Was Dropped—Now She Makes Alimony Plea.

Joseph J. Weinhandler and Georgia Gardner, a young actress, took an automobile ride in September, 1913, and on their way home they stopped over in Hoboken long enough to get married. Mr. Weinhandler is associated with his father, Max Weinhandler, in the feather business at 40 East Ninth Street. He did not wish his family to know of the marriage and he induced his bride to keep the secret until he could pave the way for an easy announcement. She consented. They engaged apartments in the Prince George Hotel and remained there for seven weeks. Then Mrs. Weinhandler journeyed to Nevada to visit her parents while Mr. Weinhandler started on a business trip to San Francisco.

The couple met again in this city on Jan. 1 and occupied a suite of rooms at the Hotel Woodward. Nine days later Mrs. Weinhandler got word from her husband that he had decided to leave her and when she tried to see him for an explanation she learned that he was at a watering resort in Germany. Mrs. Weinandler began suit against her husband's parents for $100,000 on the charge that they had alienated his affections. Shortly afterwards she got this letter from her husband, dated at Hof, Bavaria, in March:

"Dearest Georgia: My blood grows cold when I think of my wife in New York and of the old life you are leading again. I think you could lead an honest life if you wanted to. You could get a position on the stage or as a model. The salary is not much, but by strict economy you could manage. Thousands are doing it. The other life leads to hell very quickly. I do nothing now but dream. I just simply dream day and night of the past and what might have been. The apartment in the Prince George Hotel and you and me living together happily. The roses in the big vase, the cigarettes in the silver box on the table and in the bedroom our two dollies, and also our little game of pinochle.

"It is heart-breaking, I tell you. How we used to kiss and hug each other. The very thought of those things drives me crazy. The future is very black, I assure you. I go to sleep at night with the same prayer—that I may never wake again. Your own. JOE."

This letter surprised Mrs. Weinhandler very much. She did not think she had been doing any wrong, and she was shocked greatly when she was served with papers in a suit for a divorce. In the papers she was accused of indiscretions with several men between May 20 and July 15 at the Adlon Apartments, 830 Seventh Avenue, and at Sheepshead Bay.

In her answer to this suit Mrs. Weinhandler said that her husband had condoned any wrongdoing she had been guilty of by taking her to his rooms at 7 West Eighth Street on July 20 after he had begun the suit. With this answer Mrs. Weinhandler filed an application for $50 a week alimony. Then Mr. Weinhandler withdrew his suit for a divorce.

Mrs. Weinhandler's suit against her parents-in-law for $100,000 will be tried soon. In the meantime Justice Guy will decide on the question of alimony pending the trial.

AUTOS COST THREE LIVES.

Five Hurt, One Critically, in Accidents of the Day.

Catherine Dalton, eight years old, of 2,470 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, was killed yesterday by an autmobile that was being backed across the sidewalk, where she was walking, into a garage in Elm Place, near 188th Street. The automobile was in charge of its owner, George W. McCormack of 2,471 Elm Place. He was paroled by Coroner Jerome Healy until an examination this morning.

William MacAvoy, forty-eight years old, a retired merchant of Millville, N. J., was killed by an automobile there last night as he was returning home

Frank Kruse, thirty-five years old, of 8 Prince Street, Paterson, N. J., died in St. Michael's Hospital, Belleville, N. J., last night, a few hours after he had been knocked down by an automobile in front of Hillside Park, Belleville. John J. Arnao, Jr., a professor in the Newark High School, who drove the automobile, was paroled until today for an examination.

Mrs. J. W. Winters of Oradel, N. J., was injured probably fatally and four members of her family were hurt in an automobile collision in the Essex Street Road, Dundee Lake, N. J., yesterday. J. W. Winters, Mrs. Winters, their daughter, Miss Grace Winters, David E. Winters, and his wife, were riding in David E. Winters's automobile when an automobile operated by M. Levine of Paterson ran into it. The Winters car was overturned.

MEXICO COURTS TO OPEN.

Carranza Names a Minister of Justice and Completes Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13.—Manuel Escudero y Verdugo has been appointed Acting Minister of Justice in First Chief Carranza's provisional Cabinet, thus completing the Cabinet. Señor Escudero held positions in the Judiciary Department under the Administrations of President Diaz and President Madero. He was a warm partisan of the latter, and upon the overthrow of his Government in February, 1913, he resigned the position of Prosecuting Attorney of the Federal district which he then held. Señor Escudero takes the oath of office tomorrow, and it is understood that some law courts, both civil and penal, will reopen soon after he takes charge of the portfolio. This appointment is a token of improving conditions and is likely to prduce a good effect.

Roque Estrada, acting private secretary of Señor Carranza, said there were indications that Zapata wished to reconsider his answer to the Government's overtures, and that there were still prospects of a satisfactory arrangement.

Acting Foreign Minister Fabela was asked again today about representations in regard to the evacuation of Vera Cruz. He said it would not be advisable to discuss the subject until Mr. Fuller had had time to reach Washington and return to President Wilson.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12.—At a banquet in Chapultepec Castle tomorrow the leading Constitutionalist Generals will petition Gen. Carranza to request the Washington Government to remove the United States forces from Vera Cruz.

The Guerrero troops have declared their allegiance to Gen. Carranza, and have offered to figh tagainst Zapata. Skirmishes continue between Zapatistas and the followers of Carranza about Xochimilco, where the Zapatistas have been defeated and the waterworks recaptured.

"COP FIGHTERS" IN BATTLE.

Two Policemen in Hospital, Four of Gang Arrested.

Patrick Sammono, eighteen years old, of 125 East 120th Street, who, the police say, is now on bail awaiting trial for assaulting a policeman a month ago, and Peter Rigger, twenty-two years old, of 2,428 Eighth Avenue, who has passed the Civil Service examinations for admission to the police force, were arrested at 120th Street and Park Avenue last evening charged with assaulting Policemen Patrick Lammerich and Daniel Jones of the East 126th Street Station, both of whom were taken to Harlem Hospital, Lammerich with a broken nose.

According to the police, the prisoners were members of a gang known as the "Cop Fighters." Last evening about thirty members of the gang congregated at Park Avenue and 120th Street and refused to disperse when told to do so by Lammerich. Lammerich arrested Sammono and Rigger and a fight began. Jones ran to Lammerich's assistance, but the reserves were required before the fight was over. Two men charged with aiding the two prisoners were also arrested.

THREE CITIES SEE ONE FIRE.

Wire Works, House, and Stable in Williamsburg Burned.

A heavy cloud of black smoke that could be seen all over Broklyn and lower Manhattan attracted the attention of residents of Hoboken and Jersey City yesterday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, when the one-story brick building of the Mitchel & Rand Insulated Wire Works, Cherry and Anthony Streets, Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire.

When the flames began to spread to a two-story frame house occupied by E. Chattaway, a truckman, and also to his stable, where there were twenty-five of his horses, additional alarms were turned in. The animals were rescued, but the three buildings were consumed. The loss to the wire works was estimated at $15,000 and to the truckman $5,000.

Fireman Henry Engelman, 1,859 Putnam Avenue, was cut by falling glass.

CAPT. SWEENEY BADLY HURT

Carriage Tongue Strikes Him in Face While Riding in Auto.

Police Capt. John F. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station was struck in the face and knocked from an automobile in which he was riding last night by the tongue of a two-horse carriage which almost collided with the automobile at Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

Capt. Sweeney was going to investigate a shooting in Thirteenth Street near First Avenue that had been reported by his son Charles, an agent of the Children's Society.

He was taken to his home, 896 Faile Avenue, the Bronx, suffering from painful lacerations. The polic learned nothing when they investigated the shooting.

LEE HEIRS ANSWER IN VAN NORDEN SUIT

Question Woman's Relations with Plaintiff and Say She Was Paid Amply.

THINK $40,000 FUND ENOUGH

Years of Devoted Attention and Assistance Basis of Her Claim for Income.

The answer to the suit begun by Mary Josephine Van Norden against the executors of the estate of Frederick H. Lee for an income of $5,000 a year for life has been filed with County Clerk Schneider. The answer reflects on the character of the plaintiff, and says she furnished no consideration for the income demanded, and that she received full payment for whatever services she rendered to Mr. Lee by the clause in his will setting aside for her a trust fund of $40,000, the income of which she is to receive for life.

Mr. Lee was fifty-three years old when he died on July 26, 1912. He was a bachelor, and for many years lived with his mother, but refused to accompany her when she moved her home to Hartford, Conn. The plaintiff says that Mr. Lee left an estate worth about $600,000, and that his only relatives when she came to know him were his mother, Mrs. Louisa M. Lee; three brothers, and two sisters. Mr. Lee, she says, was never on intimate terms with his family. He lived alone for many years, but the plaintiff describes him as very domestic and of enjoying companionship.

Just where and when the plaintiff and Mr. Lee first met is not told, but that their acquaintance was long is made plain when the plaintiff recalls incidents of over many years.

For a long time, according to the complaint, Mr. Lee lived in the home of the plaintiff. In 1906 he fell ill, and his condition was serious. The plaintiff says she looked after him, cheered and comforted him and administered to his wants. Mr. Lee became convalescent, and on Dec. 28, 1906, in anticipation of a continuance of faithful service, Mr. Lee entered into an agreement with the plaintiff providing that she should abandon all other "occupation, prospects, and opportunities in life and devote herself to looking after and maintaining a home" for him.

The agreement also provided, the plaintiff says, that she should act as his companion and adviser and that he agreed to provide for all her personal requirements, and to allow her $5,000 a year and to create a trust to provide that income for life. The plaintiff says she fulfilled all of the requirements of the agreement until he died. She also says that Mr. Lee had no relatives depending upon him or to whom he owed any legal or moral claims as objects of testamentary bounty.

The defendants mentioned in the complaint are Maitland F. Griggs and Charles N. Lee, executors of the will, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the three brothers of the decedent, Charles N., Thomas G., and Robert Lincoln Lee; the wives of the latter and Mr. Lee's two sisters.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

FRESH, bracing Autumn air from the Park—sunlight that floods every corner of the free-spaced rooms—cuisine that has no counterpart in all New York—these contribute to a freedom from "small cares" that is one of The Majestic's chief advantages. Rates for Fall Occupancy were never so favorable as they are now. Yearly rentals from $2,200 to $10,000.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

FIRST REGT. ARMORY SEPT. 12 to 26

Sussex Avenue and Jay Street, Newark, N. J.

Open Daily 1 to 11 P. M.

A Colossal Enterprise!

Most Brilliant Spectacle Ever Witnessed in the State.

More Interesting Exhibits Than in Any Show of the Kind Ever Held in Jersey.

See the Gorgeous Jeweled Fountain.
See the Beautiful Palace of Fashion.
Hear the Marvelous Dictograph.
Enjoy Entrancing Danseland.
Hear Voss' First Regiment Band, Afternoons and Evenings.
Take Central Cars to Jay Street.
Take Clifton Cars to Sussex Avenue.

Commencing tomorrow (Tuesday) the Store will remain open until 6 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

The Hosiery Department

is now amply supplied with attractive assortments of Men's and Women's High-grade Hosiery for Autumn and Winter. The selections represent the exclusive ideas of the leading manufacturers in Europe and America and include both plain styles and novelty effects. An extensive range of Children's Plain and Ribbed Hosiery is also in stock.

Moderate Prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

The Coward Shoe

FOOT TALK

¶ Many people go hobbling through life — nervous and irritable; expressing only half their real power—knowing only half the real happiness of life, because of half-sick feet.

¶ A wise general knows that sore feet will do more to disrupt his army than the bullets of the enemy.

¶ Think of your feet — give them your best care.

¶ The whole magic of foot-health is expressed in the one word, "circulation."

¶ Water that does not "circulate" becomes stagnant and impure. Air that does not "circulate" becomes foul. Blood that does not "circulate" becomes diseased. This is the law of nature.

¶ Wear shoes that do not strangle the arteries and impede free circulation of the blood through the feet.

¶ Shoes should be long enough to permit the toes to rest in a normal position, and wide enough, so the foot can have an adequate, easy tread.

¶ And finally, a shoe should be designed so the weight of the body is properly poised and balanced, so that pressure is not exaggerated at any point.

¶ There is a vitalizing and exhilarating sensation in standing and walking in right shoes—a sense of power and buoyancy.

¶ There is a science and art in shoemaking as in other things. What we have learned in 45 years is at your service.

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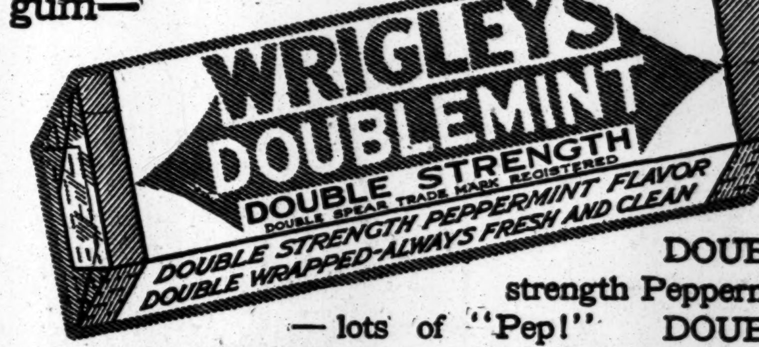
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A Package a Day Keeps the Blues Away!

YANKEES MANAGER MAY QUIT---CYCLING---ATHLETICS---TENNIS---GOLF

CHANCE SAYS HE OR IRWIN MUST GO

Peerless Leader Dissatisfied with Yankee Scout—Wants Better Players.

The management of the New York American baseball club is still in a chaotic state and yesterday, both President Frank Farrell and Manager Frank Chance assiduously avoided being interviewed on the subject. As the matter now stands Chance's accepted resignation to take effect tomorrow exists, but he wants his full year's salary. In return for this concession he will release President Farrell from his contract, which has another year to run. In the meantime mutual friends are trying to smooth away the difficulties with a view of having Chance remain.

Manager Chance insists that he has been hampered in building up a winning club because the management has not given him sufficient material. This reflects on the work of the club's scout, Arthur Irwin. Chance has insisted on Irwin's release more than once and President Farrell has stated that as Chance is supposed to be the boss of the club, he should release him. Chance states that it is up to Farrell to release Irwin. In other words, the scout seems to be the bone of contention.

One thing seems certain, according to what Chance has told his friends—that Irwin must go or he will not continue as manager. He sent in his resignation after Farrell had refused to get some new men to go out and dig up capable players. Chance has said more than once: "I can't go out myself and get new men. If the club wants to build up a winner I should have some means of getting the material with which to do it."

If President Farrell agrees to give Chance his full season's salary he will quit tomorrow, and will not take the last Western trip with the team. If President Farrell refuses to do this, Chance, with his contract running another year, may decide to stay all next season and draw his big salary, which is said to be between $15,000 and $20,000.

There is no doubt but that the affairs of the club are in a critical condition. Chance will not stay unless he gets more and better material to work with.

"Why should I stay here at a large salary," he said on Saturday, "and have a sixth or seventh place club, when the owners can get the same results with a $5,000 manager?"

Chance, with a reputation of leading the Chicago Cubs when they were considered the greatest baseball machine of all time, feels keenly the embarrassment of leading a tail-ender or a club almost as bad.

Although President Farrell seems to think that Chance is not serious about his resignation, the Peerless Leader is, and unless there is an important change today he will be through tomorrow.

In that event it is likely that for the remainder of the season Scout Irwin or Roy Hartzell may be appointed temporary manager. There are few big-league managers available for next season. John Ganzel of the Rochester Club of the International League has been spoken of for some time for a big-league berth, and he may be the lucky—or unlucky—man next year.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Takes Both Games of Double-Header from Reds.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—St. Louis won two closely contested games from Cincinnati today, the first by 4 to 3 and the second by 3 to 2. Perdue was knocked out of the box in the second inning of the second game, when he passed the first batter up and then allowed three successive singles. Sallee, who succeeded him, held Cincinnati in check, yielding only three hits. Manager Herzog was put out of the game in the second inning of the first game for disputing a decision of the umpire. Between the two games Herzog was presented with a chest of silver by local admirers. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dolan, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
Magee, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
J.M'ler, ss.	4	1	2	4	6
Wilson, rf.	4	1	1	1	3
Wingo, c.	4	1	3	5	2
Cruise, cf.	4	1	1	0	1
Beck, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Doak, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	34	4	10	27	20

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Dan'ls, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
H'rz'g, ss.	1	0	0	3	1
B'g'mer, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Groh, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3
V. K'z, 3b.	4	0	2	0	1
Ying'ng, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Gonz's, c.	3	1	1	8	4
Kel'g, 1b.	2	0	0	6	0
Grah'm, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0
Doug's, p.	3	0	2	0	1
*Niehoff	1	0	0	0	0
†Miller	1	0	0	0	0
‡Clark	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	27	10

*Batted for Kellogg in seventh inning.
†Batted for Graham in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Douglass in ninth inning.
Errors—Wingo, Beck (2,) Berghammer.

St. Louis	0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—4
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—J. Miller, Wilson, Douglass, Groh. Sacrifice hit—Gonzales. Stolen bases—Von Kolmitz, Dolan, Killifer. Double play—Groh, Gonzales, and Herzog. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Douglass, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Douglass, (Huggins.) Struck out—By Doak, 4; by Douglass, 7. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Connor and Eason.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dolan, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	1	0	5	8
Magee, 1b.	4	1	1	8	2
J.M'ler, ss.	3	0	1	4	1
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wingo, c.	3	1	2	7	1
Cruise, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	0	5
Perdue, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Sallee, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	31	3	6	27	14

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Dan'ls, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
B'g'mer, ss.	4	1	1	2	8
Groh, 2b.	2	1	0	0	1
V. K'z, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
Ying'ng, cf.	3	0	1	2	1
Clark, c.	4	0	1	6	1
Kel'g, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Niehoff	1	0	1	0	0
†Gonzales	1	0	0	0	0
‡Fittery	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	11

*Batted for Yingling in ninth inning.
†Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Clark in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3
Cincinnati	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Three-base hit—Daniels. Hits—Off Perdue, 4 in one inning, none out in second inning; off Sallee, 3 in eight innings. Sacrifice hit—Kellogg. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Stolen bases—Wingo, J. Miller. Double play—Yingling, Schneider, and Clark. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Perdue, 2; off Sallee, 2; off Schneider, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (J. Miller.) Struck out—By Sallee, 5; by Schneider, 5. Passed ball—Clark. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Connor.

Cubs Blank Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Schulte's home run in the seventh inning gave Cheney a verdict over Harmon in a pitchers' battle today, Chicago beating Pittsburgh, 2 to 0. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Good, rf.	3	0	2	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	18	0
Zim'n, 3b.	3	1	0	1	3
Schulte, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	2	7
Sw'ney, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Archer, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Cheney, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	27	2	4	27	18

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Cost'lo, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Collins, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Kon'y, 1b.	3	0	1	14	1
W'ner, ss.	3	0	1	1	6
L'nard, 3b.	2	0	1	1	2
Gibson, c.	2	0	0	3	2
Coleman, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Harmon, p.	3	0	1	0	1
*Siglin	1	0	0	0	0
†Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	8	24	17

*Batted for Gibson in eighth inning.
†Batted for Konetchy in ninth inning.
Errors—Archer, 2.

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 .—2
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Good. Home run—Schulte. Stolen base—Fisher. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Harmon, 1. Struck out—By Cheney, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnson and Byron.

No-Hit Game for Walsh.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—William Walsh of New Britain, Captain of the Fordham College baseball team, pitched a no-hit, no-run game here today for Stamford, Stamford beating Port Chester 2—0. Walsh struck out eight players. His pitching record here this season is 13 games won and 3 lost.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 3.
(8 innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Jersey City, 5; Baltimore, 1.
(7 innings.)
Newark, 3; Providence, 2.
Providence, 7; Newark, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	73	55	.570
New York	71	57	.555
St. Louis	71	62	.533
Chicago	70	63	.526
Pittsburgh	61	67	.477
Philadelphia	59	70	.458
Brooklyn	58	71	.450
Cincinnati	56	74	.431

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	86	46	.652
Boston	77	52	.597
Detroit	70	63	.526
Washington	67	61	.523
Chicago	63	69	.477
St. Louis	59	72	.451
New York	60	73	.451
Cleveland	43	89	.325

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	88	55	.607
Providence	85	56	.603
Buffalo	81	56	.591
Baltimore	72	66	.522
Toronto	67	65	.507
Newark	60	75	.445
Montreal	56	82	.406
Jersey City	45	96	.319

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	73	58	.557
Indianapolis	72	59	.549
Brooklyn	67	60	.527
Baltimore	67	60	.527
Buffalo	64	63	.504
St. Louis	58	62	.483
Kansas City	62	67	.481
Pittsburgh	51	75	.405

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia, 2 games.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Washington, 2 games.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Newark.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Montreal at Toronto.
Rochester at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Wins and Ties with St. Louis in Sunday Matinee.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Cleveland won the first game of a double-header with St. Louis, 5 to 0. When the second game was called at the end of the eighth inning to permit the visitors to catch a train the score was tied at 3 runs. The scores:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lieb'd, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
C'pm'n, 2b.	3	1	1	2	2
J'kson, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	1	1	6	0
Graney, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Turn'r, 3b.	4	0	2	3	3
W'g'ns, ss.	4	0	0	0	1
O'Neil, c.	3	1	1	11	0
Mitch'l, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	5	8	27	8

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	3	3
C.W'k'r, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
W'ms, rf.	3	0	0	4	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Agnew, c.	3	0	1	4	2
B'g'ner, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Jenkins	1	0	1	0	0
†Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	7	27	11

*Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
†Batted for Baumgardner in ninth inning.
Error—Wambsganss.

Cleveland	1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—5
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Mitchell. Stolen bases—Graney, Turner, Chapman, Liebold. Bases on balls—Off Baumgardner, 5; off Mitchell, 2. Struck out—By Baumgardner, 2; by Mitchell, 7. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
C.W'k'r, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
W'ms, rf.	3	1	2	2	0
*Howard	1	0	1	0	0
Leary, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	5	1
James, p.	2	1	1	1	5
Total	30	3	10	24	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
C'pm'n, 2b.	3	1	2	6	1
J'kson, rf.	4	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Graney, lf.	3	0	2	2	0
Turn'r, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
W'g'ns, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Bassler, c.	3	0	0	6	4
Co'mbe, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	32	3	8	24	17

*Batted for Williams in eighth inning.
Errors—Lavan, Chapman.

Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3
St. Louis	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

(Called by agreement.)

Two-base hits—Liebold, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Graney. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—Graney, (2,) Williams, Leary, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off James, 1; off Coumbe, 2. Struck out—By James, 4; by Coumbe, 5. Passed ball—Bassler. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

Three Straight for Detroit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A ninth-inning batting rally started by Cobb after two men were out coupled with errors enabled Detroit to make it three straight from Chicago today, 4 to 3. Benz had pitched a fine game until the ninth and had to be replaced by Russell. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Vitt, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Cobb, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
C'ford, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Stanage, c.	2	0	0	8	1
*High	1	0	0	0	0
EBaker, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Oldham, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Cavet, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	27	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, lf.	5	1	1	2	0
W'ver, ss.	5	1	1	2	3
Collins, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
F'nier, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Roth, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
HB'ker, 3b.	4	1	2	2	3
Manda, 2b.	2	0	1	2	3
Benz, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Bodie	1	0	0	0	0
§Daley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	10	27	13

*Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
†Batted for Oldham in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Manda in ninth inning.
§Batted for Russell in ninth inning.
Errors—Stanage, Demmitt, Roth.

Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—4
Chicago	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Three-base hit—H. Baker. Home run—Roth. Hits—Off Oldham, 8 in 7 innings; off Cavet, 2 in 2 innings; off Benz, 7 in 8 2-3 innings; off Russell, 1 in 1-3 inning. Sacrifice fly—Manda. Stolen bases—Collins (3.) Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 4. First base on balls—Off Oldham, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Oldham, (Collins.) Struck out—By Oldham, 5; by Benz, 4. Wild pitch—Oldham. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Egan.

Soccer Clubs Start Season.

Prying off the lid of the soccer football season, the Clan McDuffs of Brooklyn encountered the White Rose F. C. of Astoria, L. I., at the latter's grounds yesterday and marched off the field victors by the score of 6 goals to 2.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

CARMEN'S SPRINT WINS AT BRIGHTON

Jamaica Rider, with Bedell as Partner, Takes Two-Hour Paced Race.

Three laps behind at the start of the second hour, Clarence Carmen, who was teamed with Menus Bedell, made a wonderful sprint which regained the lost ground and a lap and a half additional and gave him and his partner a lead which the other teams were unable to overcome in the two-hour motor paced race yesterday at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Bobby Walthour and Percy Lawrence got the jump on the Carmen-Bedell team at the start and succeeded in winning back one lap of the ground gained by Carmen in his great burst of speed, but they were beaten out at the finish by more than half a lap.

The race was one of the most interesting paced contests at the track this season, and not a single mishap prevented the riders making the best possible speed. The riders took turns behind the different pacemakers so that there was no disadvantage to any of the riders from drawing the poorer pacers. The race was between the Walthour-Lawrence and the Carmen-Bedell teams up to the very last lap, but Lawrence, who was the last on the track for his team, was not equal to the task of making up the short distance between him and Bedell, who finished for his team.

The distance covered in the two hours was 86 2-3 miles, which is 2 1-3 miles less than the world's record made by Jimmy Michael and a partner at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1904.

Gus Wohlrab of Jersey City won the principal bicycle event, the one-third mile amateur, with lots of room to spare. Arthur Chapple made an unsuccessful attempt to break the mile motorcycle record for the track. He did the mile in 39 2-5, which is 2 1-5 seconds behind the record. The summary:

Two-Hour Paced Race.—Won by Clarence Carmen and Menus Bedell; Bobby Walthour and Percy Lawrence, second; George Wiley and Vincenzo Madonna, third; Jimmy Moran and Worth L. Mitten, fourth. Distance, 86 2-3 miles.

One-Third-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City; Adam Beyerman, Mohawk A. C., second; Tom Bello, Empire City Wheelmen, third. Time—0:42 2-5.

Three-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Paul Reinecke, Acme Wheelmen, (410 yards;) Nat Gutoff, Atlas Bicycle Club, (210 yards,) second; Fred Fischer, Newark, (250 yards,) third. Time—6:17 2-5.

Four-Mile Motor Cycle Handicap.—Won by Bert Sayer, Providence, (two laps;) Arthur Chapple, New York, (scratch,) second. Time—3:10.

Two-Mile Match Race.—Won by Bert Sayer, Providence; Pete Cronin, Sheepshead, second. Time—1:40.

EBBETS STOPPED GAME.

Brooklyn President Would Not Allow Giants Second Team to Play.

Charles Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, acting within the territorial privileges granted each major league club by the National Commission, refused to permit a second team of Giants to play an exhibition game with Billy Gilbert's All Stars at West End Oval, Bath Beach, yesterday.

During the progress of the preliminary game Inspector Murphy and a squad of policemen from the Coney Island Station arrested three men connected with the park, charging them with violating the Sunday law by selling programmes. The men arrested were Frank Johnson of 1,966 Eighty-third Street, Bath Beach, President of the West End Oval Company; Walter J. Hayes of 203 West 103d Street, New York City, and Arthur Weingarten of 8,656 Bay Third Street, Bath Beach. Complaint had been lodged with Inspector Murphy that admissions were being demanded to the park.

Major League Records for Week.

The record in each league of games played, won, and lost, with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases, is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Boston	9	6	3	43	85	14	65
New York	9	4	5	37	77	12	51
St. Louis	5	4	1	21	36	6	27
Chicago	8	4	4	25	58	14	44
Pittsburgh	7	5	2	27	49	9	38
Philadelphia	10	5	5	37	76	28	59
Brooklyn	8	3	5	36	74	10	60
Cincinnati	6	0	6	11	38	10	41

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
*Philadelphia	8	3	4	34	74	5	56
*Boston	6	3	2	23	42	12	33
Washington	7	4	3	23	57	9	43
Detroit	6	5	1	35	62	9	38
Chicago	6	2	4	20	59	9	55
St. Louis	5	2	3	20	50	11	36
New York	7	3	4	23	40	14	36
Cleveland	5	2	3	19	43	9	44

*Tie game Friday, Sept. 11.

Elmira State League Champion.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The nineteenth season of the New York State Baseball League was brought to a close this afternoon, Elmira, which dislodged Wilkes-Barre from the first position last week, after the Pennsylvanians had been at the top nearly all season, winning the pennant. Today's games decided the position of at least four other teams, Utica advancing beyond Binghamton, and Albany going ahead of Troy. The league standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Elmira	90	48	.652	Albany	61	73	.455
Wilkes-B're	79	55	.590	Troy	59	74	.444
Utica	77	55	.584	Syracuse	48	79	.378
Binghamton	78	56	.582	Scranton	42	94	.309

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Chicago took sole possession of first place in the Federal League today by winning another double-header from Buffalo 1 to 0 and 7 to 5. The scores:

		R.H.E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4 2
Chicago	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 .—1	4 0

Batteries—Schulz and Blair; Johnson and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

		R.H.E.
Buffalo	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—5	9 2
Chicago	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 3 .—7	10 2

Batteries—Anderson, Schulz, and Lavinne; Blair, Brennan, and Wilson.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

		R.H.E.
Providence	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6 3
Newark	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 .—3	8 1

Batteries—Mays and J. Onslow; Lee and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

		R.H.E.
Providence	0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 2—7	15 2
Newark	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3	4 5

Batteries—Mays and Kocher; Smith and Wheat.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.H.E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0—5	14 2
Jersey City	2 0 0 3 0 0 0 1—6	7 3

Batteries—Russell, Davidson, and Erwin; Bruck and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

		R.H.E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	8 0
Jersey City	1 0 0 2 1 1 .—5	8 1

Batteries—Davidson and Erwin; Bruck and Tyler.

Yankees Win at Danbury.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 13.—The New York Americans defeated the local nine of the Atlantic League in an exhibition game today, 6 to 4. Timely hitting in the seventh clinched the game for the Yankees. The score by innings:

		R.H.E.
New York	0 0 0 1 2 0 3 0 0—6	10 2
Danbury	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0—4	9 2

Batteries.—Cole, Pieh, and Schwartz; Welscher and Waite.

Brown Wins Knollwood Trophy.

The thirty-six-hole handicap against bogey played at the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains yesterday was won by W. D. Brown with a handicap of 10 and 5 down. The trophy was presented by Mrs. F. M. Wilson. F. M. Wilson was tied for first place, but would not compete in the play-off, as the prize was presented by Mrs. Wilson. The scores were as follows: W. D. Brown, 10 and 5 down; F. M. Wilson, 5 and 5 down; B. T. Fairchild, 5 and 6 down; C. C. Schain, 9 and 7 down; W. S. Breed, 7 and 7 down; J. T. Dean, 10 and 7 down; S. D. Kimball, 5 and 7 down; W. T. Kopf, 8 and 7 down; H. P. Partridge, 9 and 8 down; F. B. Mackay, 7 and 8 down; W. H. Merrill, 9 and 8 down; S. Skinner, 14 and 9 down.

BASEBALL TODAY, Washington Park. Tip Tops vs. Indianapolis Feds. 3:30 P. M.—Advt.

GOULLET TO RACE KRAMER.

Australian Wins Trial Heats for World's Championship Event.

Oscar Egg of Switzerland, who holds the world's one-hour unpaced cycling record, scored his first victory in this country, when he defeated Joe Fogler, the Brooklyn rider, yesterday in a ten-mile tandem paced match race at the Newark Velodrome. The American rode a game race, and in the last stretch shot away from his pacing machine in a desperate effort to win. He finished only about six inches behind Egg.

Alfred Goullet, the Australian sprint cyclist, emerged victoriously in a series of test races held to determine which of the world's speediest riders now in this country shall be matched against Frank L. Kramer, the American champion. At the end of nine heats at one-half mile, with three of nine riders starting in each heat, Goullet and Grenda, his countryman, were tied with 5 points each. The two foreigners were started in a special heat to decide the right to meet Kramer and Goullet won.

Y. M. H. A. TITLE GAMES.

Ninety-second Street Branch Captures Field and Track Honors.

Winning nine of the eleven events which comprised the programme, the athletes representing the East Ninety-second Street branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Metropolitan League yesterday captured the track and field championship of the organization at Macomb's Dam Park with a total of 62 points. This aggregate was almost three times as large as that of the Bayside division, which finished second. Borough Park, with 12 points, was third, while Brooklyn, Yonkers, Mount Vernon and Williamsburg finished in the order named.

The title meeting was nothing more than a field day for the east siders. The only events in which they failed to annex the first prize were the running high jump and twelve-pound shot put for juniors. The former was won by M. Lorberbaum of Bayside, and the latter by J. Laiken of the same division.

L. Rothschild started the Ninety-second Street athletes' winning streak with a victory in the 75-yard dash for juniors. He repeated in the 150-yard run for juniors, while A. Weinstein proved best in the 100-yard dash for seniors, and S. Shapiro in the 220-yard run.

In winning the mile run in 4 minutes 57 seconds, E. Banoy of Ninety-second Street established a new association record, the former mark being 5:07, made by Mike Taub, now of the Glencoe A. C., in the first meeting of the league two years ago at Pelham Bay Park.

R. Rosenberg continued the championship team's triumph in the twelve-pound shot putting contest for seniors, while the relay team of the same branch scored a hollow victory over Brooklyn and Yonkers at a mile.

BLOOM CAPTURES ROAD RUN

Unattached Athlete Opens Season with Victory in Union Hill Contest.

P. Bloom, an unattached athlete with 2 minutes 30 seconds handicap, opened the cross country season yesterday with a victory in the four and three-quarter mile A. A. U. run held under the auspices of the Holy Family Lyceum over a macadamized course from Union Hill to West Hoboken, N. J. Taking the lead about a mile and a half from the start, Bloom led for the remaining distance, and won by sixty yards from J. W. Sonkup of the College Point Y. M. C. A., who was off two minutes. W. J. O'Brien of St. Peter's A. A., on the same mark as Bloom, was third across the finish line.

Frank Zuna, of the Irish-American A. C., who finished twelfth, captured the fast time prize, covering the route in 24 minutes 6 seconds. Team honors were won by the Holy Family Lyceum with 20 points. The Mohawk A. C. squad was second with 58 and the St. Anselm's A. M. of New York, third, with 63.

A. J. Lemberg of the Trinity Club, Charles Pores, unattached, F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., and T. E. Nelson, Irish-American A. C., started from the honor mark but all finished outside of the prizes.

Lock Wins One-Mile Race.

Previous to a club run to Staten Island yesterday the Century Road Club of America held two match races, a one-mile race and a two-mile handicap. The mile race was won by William Lock, who covered the distance in 2:30. L. A. Fraysse was second and Charles Kuderle third. The two-mile handicap was won by Theodore Heisig, who had an allowance of forty-five seconds. His time for the two miles was 4:01. William Miller, with a handicap of forty-five seconds, was second, and William Lock, one of the scratch men, was third. Their times were 4:01 2-5 and 4:00, respectively.

Walk to Van Cortlandt Park.

Thirty members of the Walkers' Club of America turned out yesterday and took part in the regular Sunday trip. The route was from 130th Street Ferry by way of Riverside and Lafayette Boulevards and Spuyten Duyvil to Van Cortlandt Park, returning via Broadway and Lafayette Boulevard to the starting point. The distance covered was fifteen miles. Among the pedestrians were Lackemacher, Hocking, Trefry, Sr., Trefry, Jr., Schwartz, Hasson, Heath, Rolker, Rode, J. Goldstein, Haisser, Hotz, Gage, Simpson, McFadden, Anthony, McNeil, Reichstein, Streitch, Hill, Jacome, Way, S. Friedman, Abbiahl, Morrell, Hickey, Greengold, Stern, Staley, and P. Anthony. Next Sunday's walk will be from Forty-second Street Ferry to Carlstadt and return, starting 8:30 A. M.

Champion Politzer Leads Sprinters.

Running from scratch in the Sheridan Athletic Club monthly members' games yesterday, D. Politzer, the metropolitan junior A. A. U. champion, won the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds, beating J. Glass, who received 8½ yards start. The latter captured the broad jump.

Bronxdale A. C. "Prep." Games.

The Bronxdale A. C. held a set of members' games yesterday at Pelham Bay Park in preparation for the dual meet with the Pennant A. C. next Sunday at McCombs Dam Park. D. Goldman carried off the honors of the meet with one first, three seconds, and a first.

Scottish League Soccer Results.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Only eight games were set for decision yesterday, Celtic, Clyde, Third Lanark, and Partick Thistle resting. Hearts scored a brilliant win over St. Mirren by the large margin of 5 to 0, which enables them to make a slight lead at the top of the table over Rangers, who had a surprise at Dundee and only managed to share the points. Hearts and Rangers play next Saturday at Glasgow, which will settle for the time being who is to occupy first position. Queens Park had a difficult game to play in tackling Falkirk on their own ground, and just went under by 2 to 1, which gives the club a drop in the table to eleventh place. Ayr United is giving a splendid account of itself, and by beating Aberdeen by the only goal scored jumped to third position. The results:

Ayr United 1, Aberdeen 0; Airdrieonians 3, Hamilton Academy 2; Morton 3, Dumbarton 2; Dundee 1, Rangers 1; Queens Park 1, Falkirk 2; Hearts 5, St. Mirren 0; Raith Rovers 1, Hibernians 1; Motherwell 3, Kilmarnock 2.

THE TURF.

RACING AT BELMONT PARK TODAY
SIX STIRRING EVENTS INCLUDING
The $1,000 Manhattan Handicap and 2-Mile Steeplechase
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
Leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M.
Course also reached by trolley.
General Admission, $1.
Grand Stand & Paddock, $3; Ladies, $1.50

JUNIORS TO PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

The Metropolitan Championship Tourney Starts Today with 96 Entries on West Side Courts.

The play in the metropolitan junior tennis championship begins at 2 o'clock this afternoon with ninety-six young racquet wielders from all sections of the country. It will be the first junior championship tournament held, and the West Side Tennis Club courts, at Forest Hills, L. I., where the tourney will be held, is expected to develop a new champion out of the wealth of material in competition.

The list is a most representative one, entries coming from all over the eastern section of the country. It is further given an international flavor by the entry of W. Bottsford, who has just come to this country to take up his studies at the Boston Institute of Technology. Bottsford last year reached the finals of the English junior championship at Folkestone, England.

In talking to one of the members of the committee regarding the tournament, Maurice E. McLoughlin was very enthusiastic over it, pointing out that his first tennis was played in the Boy's Club run by Dr. Marvin in San Francisco. When McLoughlin first started to play, he used to hold his racquet very close to the throat and endeavored to chop everything. He says himself that he built up his game by watching the good players Dr. Marvin got to play before the boys, paying particular attention to their strokes and how they made them.

It is his belief that youngsters should not start tennis until they are about 12 years old, but should they show a very strong desire to take up the game before that time they should be permitted to do so. He believes that any boy or girl will learn best by endeavoring to imitate the better players, and the feeling of the older men in tennis who are interested in this junior movement is so strong along this line that their future plans call for exhibition matches which will give the youngsters of Greater New York ample opportunity to see the best men in the country in action, believing that by permitting them to watch tennis of the highest calibre through imitation they will be able to more rapidly develop their game. The draw follows:

Second Round.—Upper Half—Cain vs. Kuser; Oliver vs. Cumming; Coulter vs. Warner; Benedict vs. Benjamin; Gilroy vs. Hartel; Arnold vs. H. Throckmorton; Woods vs. Mayar; Brophy vs. Fletcher.

First Round.—Tunison vs. Piitt; Holt vs. Bailey; Royal vs. Ross; Clark vs. Knolf; Lentihon vs. M. F. Chapman, Jr.; Nichols vs. McQuaid; Weber vs. Achelis; Shumway vs. Mortimer; Erhart vs. J. B. Hoyt, Jr.; Guiler vs. Von Bermuth; Chantler vs. Cole; Wenige vs. Dunn; Lewis vs. Finn; Sneed vs. Garland; Man vs. Parsons; Goldburg vs. Goldman; Donaldson vs. White; Knox vs. Banks; Dickinson vs. Durant; Whittemore vs. Bowman; Lewis vs. Caldwell; Francis vs. G. P. Throckmorton; Van Sant vs. Felter; Ablowich vs. French; Raymond vs. Black; Saunders vs. Warburg; McMahon vs. Becker; Forster vs. Van Raalte; Hopkins vs. Brunie; Burrows vs. Davis; Botsford vs. Binzen; Hopkins vs. Drayton.

Lower Half.—Second Round—Loughman vs. Donaldson; Donnell vs. Jay Holmes, Jr.; Dunscombe vs. Johnson; Haines vs. Vanderwater; Harrison vs. Barrett; Randall vs. Kaltenbach; Scott vs. H. O. Chapman, Jr.; Hollander vs. Cobb.

Alma II. Wins Race.

Starting from scratch, Alma II., F. T. Pratt's power boat, yesterday won the annual around-Manhattan race, closed to members of the Colonial Yacht Club. The twenty-seven miles was completed by the winner in 3:19:48, twelve minutes faster than Little Sister, J. A. Vandenberg's craft, on corrected time. In addition to winning the Commodore N. J. Baker trophy, for the fastest time around the island, Alma II. also receives the Mahnken trophy, for the boat scoring the greatest number of points in all the club competitions held by the Colonial Yacht Club this year. Alma's victory yesterday clinched the cup for Mr. Pratt, who was commander of the power squadron on the trip around Manhattan.

NEW ROCHELLE TENNIS.

Hunter and Ostendorf Wins Final Round in Men's Doubles.

F. T. Hunter, the Cornell champion, and A. J. Ostendorf won the final round of the men's doubles tennis tournament yesterday on the courts of the New Rochelle Tennis Club at New Rochelle, defeating Guy Brinkerhoff and Ingo Hartmann in straight sets at 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. The winners reached the final through a straight-set victory over Abraham Bassford, Jr., and J. S. O'Neale, Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

The match, which closed the Quaker Ridge tourney, was robbed of much of its interest owing to the poor display by the defeated pair. Hunter and Ostendorf played a strong combination game and easily outplayed their opponents. The semi-final match resulted in a good contest, and in the second set it appeared as though Bassford and O'Neale might break through the defense of Hunter and Ostendorf, but weakened after carrying the score to 4-all. The summary:

Men's Doubles—Semi-Final Round.—F. T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., and J. S. O'Neall, Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

Final Round.—F. T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Ingo Hartmann and Guy Brinkerhoff, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

Cyclists Race Over Bronx Course.

The first two of the series of bicycle races to decide the annual championship of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association were held yesterday over the Bronx course, the distances being two and five miles. With a long sprint, which took the others by surprise, in the two-mile race Bert Baker shot from the rear to the front at a quarter of a mile from the finish and was never headed, being followed by A. Morgan J. Naphtal, and I. Taub. Segal and Bomhardt fell and were slightly scratched as a result of the spill.

The second race, at five miles, was closely contested, for as the bunch was still a half mile from the finish Naphtal had a lead of fifty yards, until Taub carried the pack up, with Morgan hanging on. Taub was unable to maintain his pace, with the result that Morgan crossed the line first, H. Lilienthal second, I. Taub third, and Naphtal fourth. Baker did not finish in the points. Fifteen riders participated in the races. Time—17:33.

Yampa Wins Motor Boat Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 13.—In a twelve-mile motor boat race sailed for the Commodore's Cup of the Sandy Hook Yacht Club Martin Eiche's Yampa won the third leg and gets permanent possession of the cup. Commodore James Sims's Pete was second and Frederick W. Shipman's Wink third. Time, 40 minutes 20 seconds.

Motor Boat Race at Hackensack.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 13.—The feature event of the regatta of the Hackensack River Boating Association this afternoon, the speed motor-boat race for the championship of the river, was easy for the Butterfly, owned by John Lonergan of Ridgefield Park. She did the eighteen miles in 38 minutes. The Isit and Viper were distanced. The Veloce II., the favorite, would not enter, having broken two cylinders.

Entries for Belmont Park Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, straight. Hanson, 105 pounds; Watertown, 107; Sam McKeenin, 112; Gloaming, 110; Trust Me, 107; He Will, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Magnet, 111 pounds; Montressor, 107; Thorn Hill, 103; Spear Head, 95; Addie M., 100.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-old fillies and geldings; selling; five and a half furlongs, straight. Ella Jennings, 97 pounds; Mabel Montgomery, 107; Embroidery, 109; Astrology, 106; Rose Marine, 102; *Montrosa, 115; Ossary Maid, 104; Change, 107; Hectograph, 107.

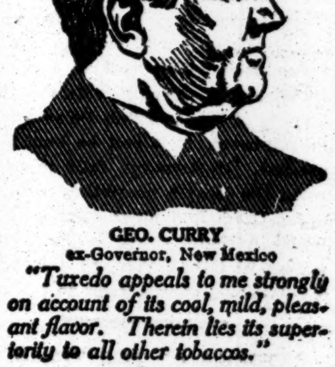
FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds and upward; Manhattan Handicap; seven furlongs, main course. Garbage, 99 pounds; Stromboli, 122; Flittergold, 112; Tartar, 112; Figinny, 111; Frederick L., 115; Yankee Notions, 115; Pebbles, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; steeplechase handicap; about two miles. Syosset, 154 pounds; Baybrook, 148; Overseer, 130; Zellwood, 133; Abdon, 144; Nosegay, 134; Astute, 140.

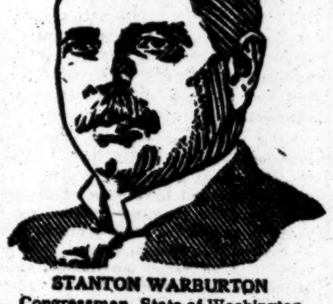
SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; selling; six furlongs, straight. *Water Lily, 102 pounds; His Nibs, 107; Uncle Jimmie, 107; Hermis, Jr., 107; Chopin, 107; Golden Prime, 107; Lokomis, 107; *Miss Cavanagh, 102; Carroll Reid, 107; *Faithful, 102; Beethoven, 111.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

Why Should I Smoke TUXEDO?



GEO. CURRY
ex-Governor, New Mexico
"Tuxedo appeals to me strongly on account of its cool, mild, pleasant flavor. Therein lies its superiority to all other tobaccos."
Geo Curry



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Congressman, State of Washington
"My own experience leads me to believe that every desirable quality is present in Tuxedo Tobacco. It is the best smoke I ever had."
— S. Warburton

IRVIN S. COBB
humorist and novelist
"I can't think of any reason why I shouldn't say I like Tuxedo—because I do like it, very much."
Irvin S. Cobb

TUXEDO is the logical smoke for *millionaires* because it is impossible to buy a *better* tobacco.

Tuxedo is the logical smoke for the economical man because there are 40 pipefuls in a ten-cent tin—making the *average cost per pipeful only one-fourth of a cent!*

To buy cheaper tobacco means to get less pleasure out of smoking, because it is impossible to *make* a tobacco as good as Tuxedo at less than the Tuxedo *price!*

Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo is made of only the finest, choicest selected leaves of perfectly aged Burley tobacco. It is made by the *original* Tuxedo process which takes all the *un*pleasantness *out* of tobacco and leaves all the pleasantness *in!*

Tuxedo has a deliciously mild, fragrant aroma that is pleasant to all. It is the *only* tobacco you can smoke in a room full of lace curtains without leaving even a trace of an odor.

A trial will convince you that Tuxedo is superior to every other tobacco you have ever smoked. Buy a tin—today.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE
Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c
Convenient pouch, *inner-lined* with moisture-proof paper . . 5c
In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

PATTERSON'S
Tuxedo
TOBACCO
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR PIPE & CIGARETTE

If you have been drinking
IMPORTED PILSENER
try our
GOLD LABEL
Imperial Beer
On Draught or in Bottles at Any Dealer.
BEADLESTON & WOERZ, New York
Brewers and Bottlers.

SYNDICATE BACKS WILLARD.

Deposits $10,000 for Bout with Jack Johnson—Contests for Week.

As a guarantee of good faith in their offer to match Jess Willard against Jack Johnson, backers of the former boxer yesterday posted $10,000 with Bob Vernon and have agreed to arrange the bout and pay the champion $30,000 win, lose or draw if he will agree to enter the ring. Willard's backers believe that it will be impossible for Johnson to ignore the offer, as he has repeatedly said that he would be willing to box any one for this figure.

In addition to agreeing to pay Johnson the amount he asks, Willard's supporters are willing to let the $10,000 deposited with Vernon go as a side bet if Johnson or any of his admirers care to cover the sum.

There is lots of boxing, but few bouts of particular note, on the schedule for the coming week. The week will be opened as usual with the Monday night show at the Olympic A. C., where three ten-round bouts have been scheduled. The star bout will be between Marty Brown, the east side lightweight, and Eddie Moran, champion of New England.

The Broadway Sporting Club will stage an interesting heavyweight bout on Tuesday night, when Johnny Howard of Bayonne clashes with Charlie Weinert of Newark.

The Stadium A. C. will stage two bouts this week, one on Wednesday and one on Saturday. On Wednesday the main event will be between Joe Thomas, the New Orleans lightweight, and Benny Leonard, Billy Gibson's featherweight protégé. This should furnish the best bout of the week.

Patsy Cline will be the star attraction of the Friday night show of the New Polo A. C. Cline, who is a pupil of Leach Cross and Mike Gibbons, will box Jack Lewis in a ten-round bout.

Owing to the good attendance during the past month, it has been decided to run the Far Rockaway Club all September. The main attraction on Friday night of this week will be a bout between Young Dyson and Eddie Fitzsimmons.

Welsh Willing to Fight Ritchie.

Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion pugilist, says that if Willie Ritchie can find any one to promote a finish fight he (Welsh) will enter into negotiations for the affair and engage the American again for the championship of the world. Welsh makes this announcement on the eve of his theatrical engagement, which begins at Hammerstein's today.

Herman Outpoints Campi.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Pete Herman of New Orleans received the referee's decision in a twenty-round bout here today with Eddie Campi of San Francisco. Both are bantamweights.

JAMAICA BAY REGATTA.

Strong Wind Keeps Down Entries in Canarsie Y. C. Races.

Jamaica Bay yachtsmen held an interesting regatta under the auspices of the Canarsie Yacht Club yesterday. The wind was a little bit too fresh for the sailing craft, and as a result the wind-jamming divisions did not fill as well as was expected. The boats that did start all had interesting scraps, and the finishes were close and interesting.

This was particularly noticeable in the sharpie class, which was won by Mock Turtle. Seconds only separated the three boats in the division at the finish line. Bill Nye chalked up another victory in the open catboat class, and Sinbad had no great difficulty in winning among the cabin catboats. The winners in the other divisions included Jessie R., Margaret X., Thelma, Selfish, Mary B., and Lee.

Nagel Takes Acme Championships.

Fred E. Nagel of Newark won both the mile and ten-mile races in the first series of the 1914 club championships of the Acme Wheelmen at Pelham Parkway yesterday. In the absence of Harry Kaiser, the national champion, and Fred Woisin, the interclub champion, Nagel had an easy time. In the one-mile race, Nagel beat out George Schwab of the Bronx, with Joe Crawley of Yonkers third and Fred Miller of the Bronx fourth. But a few feet separated all four riders.

In the ten-mile trial, Nagel covered the distance in 26:28, with John Biavaschi second, with 26:50; Joe Crawley third, with 26:62, and Harry Lilienthal fourth, with 27:50.

The next series of interclub championships will be run on Sunday, Sept. 20. The three and five mile races will be run at that time. The leader on points in all the races will represent the club in the interclub championships in October.

Lots of our clothes will go to college this week.

Outfitting college and prep school men with everything they wear and everything they need on the campus is our job.

Fall suits of stunning new fabrics—imported and domestic.

Fall overcoats, including a wide variety of Scotch Mists, rainproofed.

Fall hats—the "Stetson Special" Derby and the "Semi-flexible" Stetson, which we alone show in New York.

Soft hats with the new high crowns and narrow brims.

Fall shoes—oxfords and high; Fall furnishings.

Everything for Fall sports.

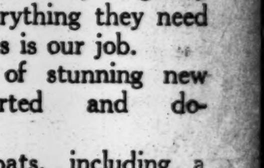
Complete outfits for all Winter.

Mackinaws?

Yes, a wonderful variety and plenty of Indian patterns.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. | at 13th St. | at 34th St.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
No Raise in Prices Here!
Already Busy on High Shoes
New Fall Russets
Dark Mahogany
$2.97, $3.98, $4.85
Worth $6 and $7
Flat English Lasts



Cordovan Shoes (Horsehide)
Russet, $4.85; Black, $3.98
A Smooth, Flexible, Durable Leather
Sold by Custom Bootmakers at $8.

"Bad Weather" Auto Bodies.
BREWSTERS, ROTHSCHILDS, DEMARESTS, PACKARDS, Pierces, Cadillacs, and 100 other makes.
100 Coupes, Sedans, Collapsible & Taxi Bodies.
MOSTLY NEW; PLENTY SLIGHTLY USED.
Also: Buses, Deliveries; all styles Touring, etc.
Prices ☞ Exceptionally Low.
Jandorf's New Body Building,
301-303 West 59th St., NEAR BROADWAY.

USED MOTOR TRUCKS
Various makes of second hand trucks, 1 to 5 tons, at special prices to make room for new stock. Splendid condition; ready for immediate service. R. & L. Company, Broadway at 83d Street.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1914.

DR. DERNBURG'S ARGUMENT.

Far and away the ablest and the most subtle presentation yet made of Germany's case is that from the pen of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, which in this issue of The Times we reprint from The Sun of yesterday. Having been a part of the German Government, a Secretary of State for the Colonies, Dr. Dernburg knows his subject, he knows precisely the impression he wishes to produce, and he has surpassing skill in marshaling his argument to produce just that impression. His method is so exceedingly adroit that if he be not read with constant wariness of mind the reader may find himself granting one assumption after another until he is swept helplessly along to a conclusion that Germany has been the most peaceful nation on earth, that the Kaiser is merely the humble servant of his people, and that the war was imposed upon Europe by a higher fate quite beyond human control.

There are three leading contentions in Dr. Dernburg's argument. The first is that the German Emperor is no more a man of war than our President and has less power to make war; the second is that Sir Edward Grey, adopting the reasoning of Mr. Gladstone, made small account of the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and really went to war in furtherance of quite other English interests; the third, that the real cause of the war is to be sought in Russia's devotion to her ideal of Pan-Slavism. These positions invite analytic examination and the application of the acid test of reality.

Dr. Dernburg points out that except when German territory is attacked the Emperor may not declare war without the consent of the Bundesrat, and that this is "a much greater check "than the control placed by the Con-"stitution of the United States on the "President." But our President cannot declare war at all. Congress alone has that power. Dr. Dernburg asserts that the Emperor "must have, and in "fact had, the consent of his allies "represented by the Federal Council," and that the consent was unanimous. We do not question the statement, but we recall no report of a meeting of the Federal Council. The declaration of war was contained in a telegram of the Imperial Chancellor to the Ambassador in St. Petersburg, declaring that "his Majesty the Emperor, my August "Sovereign, in the name of the Em-"pire, takes up the defiance and con-"siders himself in a state of war "against Russia." Dr. Dernburg insists that Wilhelm II. has been a man of peace. In his aversion to war he is put on a level with President Wilson. If the comparison is just, then we must assume that in the Emperor's place Woodrow Wilson would have given Austria a "free hand," would have warned all civilized nations that they must not interfere between Austria and Servia, and would in the crisis of the affair have gone to war with Russia, France, and England. Do we believe that? Does Dr. Dernburg expect us to believe that the firm mind and hand that kept us out of war with Mexico would have plunged all Europe into a bloody strife in support of Austria's unbearable attitude toward Servia? The difference is not merely in the men, the training and environment count for everything, and what they are in the case of the Kaiser one may learn from the book of von Bernhardi, one of the chiefs of the war party, in which war is lauded as "the greatest factor in the furtherance of culture and power."

Dr. Dernburg cites that passage of Gladstone's speech of Aug. 3, 1870, quoted in Sir Edward Grey's House of Commons speech, as proof that England held in light regard her treaty obligation to defend Belgium's neutrality. In truth Mr. Gladstone did make one of those characteristic speeches which always left his audience in doubt about his position. Our courts disregard legislative debates and seek the intent of the lawmakers in the language of the statute. We must remind Dr. Dernburg that in 1870 England made one treaty with Germany to join her in a war against France if France invaded Belgium, and a similar treaty with France to join her against Germany if that Power invaded Belgium. Last month England went to war with Germany because she had trampled on Belgium. We may disregard all other pretended evidence of England's view of the obligation of that treaty.

Dr. Dernburg's skill as an advocate is nowhere more clearly exhibited than in his adaptation of his argument to his audience. It would be futile to say to us, what so many Germans have said, that England brought on this war. We have the White Paper for sure disproof. But when he tells us that the Pan-Slavic agitation and the need the Czar had to uphold Russia's prestige forced him to take issue with Austria and so made war inevitable, we are confronted by the necessity of some inquiry into Russia's responsibility. It is easily made. Austria had acted, and "it was the bounden duty" of Germany to come to her aid, to protect her from destruction and dismemberment. How did Austria fix upon Servia the guilt of that attempted dismemberment? By a secret ex-parte process, wholly unknown to Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence and unworthy of faith and credit under any jurisprudence. A Judge who should attempt to fix guilt after such a trial would here be flung from the bench in disgrace. But the Kaiser's Government gave Austria "the free hand" and full support, and when Russia, having her own ideas of the actual Austrian intent, made her protest, Germany declared that she would brook no interference with her ally's plans.

It was on July 30 that the Czar telegraphed to Emperor William: "We "need your strong pressure on Aus-"tria in order that an understanding "may be brought about with us." It was on Aug. 1 that the Emperor directed his Chancellor to inform the Ambassador at St. Petersburg that he considered himself in a state of war with Russia. If Dr. Dernburg's argument had ten times the force it has it would never convince the American people that Woodrow Wilson would have directed the sending of that message.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Maine is the last of the September States, once relied upon to give an indication by their Fall elections how the country would go in November. Her State election will be held today, and, as it will be the only one before November, it will be watched by all politicians for whatever it may show concerning the state of public feeling. The issues, of course, are largely local, but there is the same admixture of national issues which will be found in other States; there is nothing abnormal about the situation there which gives State issues any greater prominence than they will have elsewhere. Side by side with criticisms or defenses of Gov. Haines the newspapers print attacks or eulogies of the national Administration. The tariff figured largely until the war broke out, but of late the discussion has tended more to concern itself with the general record of the Wilson Administration and of Congress.

Haines was elected in 1912 by the votes of Republicans and Progressives, but this year the Progressives have a candidate of their own, Halbert P. Gardner. Whether they can poll a strong enough vote to affect the result is a question which will have vital interest for every other State. The vote they gave to Mr. Roosevelt in 1912 is no indication of their standing, for that was not a Progressive vote but a personal one, a Roosevelt vote. The Democratic candidate is Mayor Curtis of Portland, who has made a vigorous campaign. Despite the Republican-Progressive victory of 1912 the Democrats held on to one Congressional district, the Second, and there are now Progressive candidates in the field for Congress, which was not the case then. Altogether, the situation affords as much opportunity for a fair test of strength as is usual in September elections.

THE VOTERS' OPPORTUNITY.

It may be doubted if voters generally understand the opportunity which the primaries to be held on Sept. 28 offer them. They have the power to create their own machine, and they are estopped from complaining of the kind of machine they get. Not merely will they nominate candidates for office, but they will elect their State and county committeemen. It is these committees which constitute the organization, the machine. Hitherto the bosses have dictated their membership; now the rank and file can select it. The chances are, of course, that voters will make no inquiry concerning the candidates for these places but will see their names for the first time when they get to the polling booth and are confronted with the primary ballot, so that bossism will continue to rule. But the responsibility is now squarely up to the voter; he cannot whine about boss rule if he dodges it.

At these primaries only enrolled members of the different parties will be allowed to vote. Those who did not take the trouble to enroll at the last election will have to wait until the next campaign before they can participate in a primary. The enrolled voters will nominate the candidates of all the parties for United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, for the five administrative State offices, for members of the Legislature, for fifteen delegates at large and three delegates in each district to the Constitutional Convention. The names which they will find on the primary ballots will be those of candidates who have filed petitions, bearing the legal number of signatures, for these offices, and among these they will have to make their choice.

Judging by the recent experiences of other States only a minority of the enrolled voters will take advantage of the opportunity offered them. It is to be hoped that this will not be the case. If it is, the voters will have no right to complain of the kind of tickets offered to them in November. They have it in their power to choose the sort of ticket they want, for nearly all of those who voted at the last election enrolled themselves and have the right to take part in the primary.

NOT EXACTLY RETICENT.

It is the opinion of his Excellency Herr von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, that the "German "Government does not do much talk-"ing." That is not the impression of the gentlemen at the news desks of American papers. They would, if it were correct, receive it with a sigh of profound relief, for it would lessen their labors and their perplexities very considerably.

Certainly Herr von Eckhardt, a duly accredited Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, appointed to a post from which he is still many hundreds of miles distant, pausing leisurely to give out statements favorable to his Government, does not afford a conspicuous example of reserve. Nor does his colleague in diplomacy, the German Ambassador. Both these gentlemen have supplied the American press with a good deal of reading matter, with much information as to alleged facts and a still greater amount of comment on the motives, the aims, and the virtues of their own Government, with liberal denigration of the qualities of the Governments and the peoples with which their own is at war. We may point out that none of the representatives of these Governments, the British, the French, or the Russian, has felt impelled to a like course of conduct. Indeed the only rival of the German diplomats in loquacity is the Turkish Ambassador, to whom it is reported that Mr. Bryan has been forced to give a polite, but quite intelligible, hint as to the limitations of international courtesy.

It is true that the Turkish gentleman went further than the Germans have done, but the latter have moved in the same direction, attacking the American press especially in a manner entirely unjustified by facts. That is not a matter of much consequence, since our people know their papers much better than these German gentlemen can. But it is permissible to suggest that the German agents would make a better impression if they refrained from abusing their privileges by bitter comments on their foes, with whom as with their own country the American Nation wishes to maintain impartial friendship and—so far as concerns the deplorable conflict in which they are engaged—strict neutrality.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

The amendment of the Clayton Omnibus Trust bill uses many words to enact what nobody denies, and says not a word about what is disputed, although it ought not to be. The right to strike is so well established that it is superfluous to put it into a statute. The right to work is so strenuously opposed that it is necessary to declare martial law to maintain it. Yet this law now near enactment is not sufficiently progressive to recognize and declare it to be a "human" right.

Nothing could be more peaceable than the manner in which the Butte Mine Workers' Union deported a man who wanted to work. He was taken to the union's headquarters and detained there some hours until he was escorted out of town. Does the right to strike—either the old right or the new right under this statute—include the right to forbid others from working? It is specifically provided that there may be no injunction against stopping work, but the proposed law is silent regarding injunctions against preventing others from working.

There is the same thing to be said regarding the clause authorizing boycotts. Any man or any number of men may dispose of their patronage as they like, but hitherto they have not been allowed to control the patronage of others. If a firm is boycotted the practice is to boycott those who deal with the boycotted firm. Is there no right of protection against the boycott? Suppose rival unions boycott each other, where lies the right? It will be seen that in the contemplation of this law strikers and boycotters are always right, although there are plenty of cases where there are rival strikes and boycotts, and the law cannot protect both. Last week a suit was brought for damages of $1,283,462 done by striking union miners. Similar suits have been successful hitherto. Are they now to be outlawed because it is lawful to strike?

It is said that the President will not sign the Trade Commission bill until he has the Clayton bill before him, since they supplement each other. They both supplement the original Anti-Trust bill, and it is necessary to consider all three together. It took decades to understand the Sherman law, although it is one of the shortest and simplest statutes ever written. Each of these two statutes is longer and more complex and fuller of doubtful points than the law which it is to clarify. The strength of the original statute was that it forbade all acts of the forbidden sort by anybody. The strength of the proposed statutes lies in their exceptions. Certain classes and certain acts are to be taken out of the original law, and certain severities are to be imposed upon specified classes which are not imposed upon all and sundry. The practice of discrimination in the name of law can go no further.

DIVIDED POLES.

Opinion among the Poles, especially in this country, where it is less influenced by the war spirit, is very much divided as to the acceptance of the Czar's good faith in his impressive promises to the three sections of the Polish people. Apparently the Russian Poles, to whom the promises are expressly directed, are most disposed to credit the Autocrat's sincerity, or at least to argue that co-operation with Russia affords the best basis of hope for the emancipation of their people. They incline to think that even if the Czar should wish to withdraw his word, his democratic allies would be able and willing to influence him to observe it, in case of success to his armies. In case of failure, they reason that their fate under the dictation of Germany would be much worse than at present, and they feel impelled, at all risks, to avert that fate. It looks, therefore, as if the primary object of the Czar's policy, the lessening of Polish discontent and the attainment of efficient military service from the Russian Poles, is likely, in a substantial degree, to be attained.

The secondary object of this policy was to draw German and Austrian Poles to the Russian side. So far as the Austrian Poles are concerned there is little prospect of success for this plan. They already enjoy, under the Dual Empire, most of the rights and advantages promised by the Czar, a considerable degree of local autonomy, fairly equitable rights of property, the use of their own language, and freedom in the matter of education. They can probably be relied on to serve loyally, if not enthusiastically, in the Austrian armies. But obviously it would be risky to put them in direct opposition to the Polish contingent in the Czar's armies.

In Germany the Poles have been treated even more cruelly than in Russia. The German aim has been the same, the eradication of nationality and the merging, or submerging, of the Poles in the German system; but the process has been more ruthless in the ratio that German methods are more thorough, sustained, and energetic. In German Poland there has been a very severe policy of expropriation, which is a formal name for land robbery, partly inspired by greed and partly a means of reducing the natural leaders to a state of helpless poverty. Moreover, while in Russia the anti-Polish measures have been applied in large part by the rather lax civil administration, in Germany a more strenuous system has been enforced in the spirit and by the methods of German militarism. The effect upon the unfortunate Poles can be imagined. They are likely to prefer, as far as possible, the Russian to the German domination.

There is another phase of the matter. If Germany succeeds in this war there is no chance whatever for a union of the three branches of the Polish race. The Russian Poles will come under German rule, and the fortune of the Austrian Poles will not be improved, if it can be kept as at present. If Germany fails there will be at the least a possibility of such a union, and this must appeal to the Polish national spirit, vivid and persistent as it has, through disheartening reverses, shown itself to be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hardly the Best of Beginnings.

There came to The Times office last week a letter from one Enoch Grehan, who is, it seems, the head of a Department of Journalism which has recently been established in the University of Kentucky. The letter was a typewritten one—really typewritten, not a deceptive imitation of typewriting—and its author prefaced a request that The Times might be sent free for the use of his students with these lines:

> As a newspaper man of twenty years' experience, during which time I have had occasion to be an almost constant reader of The Times, I have come to the conclusion, as have countless others, that your paper is one of the most aggressive of our generation. It has occurred to me, therefore, that no better instruction could be given to the students of our advanced course than to require careful study of the style of journalism of which your paper is so distinguished an exponent.

Some men learn in twenty years to write better English than that, but editors are so often subjected to adverse criticism that they are peculiarly susceptible to compliments and not always above the acceptance of face value of flattery, even when it is both obvious and interested. But while Mr. Grehan's request was under advisement—with the chances considerably in favor of granting it—there appeared in the columns of our neighbor The Herald a large reproduction of his letter to us, and differing from it only in the substitution of that paper's name for The Times's!

There dawned upon us then something between a suspicion and a conviction that Mr. Grehan's journalistic affections are more widely inclusive than the first interpretation of his letter had suggested, and that his communication was not a letter, but a circular that had probably been sent pretty well all over the country in an effort to get a lot of free papers for his school. The purpose was innocent enough, but—oh, well, nobody likes to be fooled! Should Mr. Grehan teach his boys and girls to show the sort of skill he did in constructing this document the newspapers they may come hereafter to manage will not illustrate the journalistic ideals which to The Times seem highest. So his request, while not hereby denied, will be kept under advisement for a while longer.

Probably the Least of All Sins.

A reader whose name—Smith—is borne by so many members of so many tribes as not to be locative has been the first since the European war began to express a mingling of grief and resentment because in describing and commenting on the fighting in France we have occasionally used the words "English" and "England" where strict adhesion to political facts demands the employment of "British" and "Great Britain."

These errors, Mr. Smith tells us, give umbrage to Americans of Scotch or Irish birth or descent, and we know it, ah, alas! too well, for every once in a while—about twice in three years—somebody makes the same protest, and usually it is done in terms less moderate and courteous than those in which he expresses his Hibernian or Caledonian grievance.

Of course, he has, and his many predecessors in complaint have had, a good case—a case so good that there is really no answer to offer in defense except that the inaccuracy is one to which ancient custom and wide acceptance have given what passes for warrant and approval with all except people of a peculiar and rather morbid sensitiveness. "England" is so much more easily personalized than "Great Britain" that the impulse to think of the one and not the other as doing something or being something is irresistible, and the smaller title is sure now and then to displace the larger in the writing and talking of almost everybody.

Indeed, it is more than doubtful if even the minute minority whom the error offends when committed by others are not themselves often gulity of it in their more incautious moments. Certainly the literature admitted to be best, both prose and poetry, contains innumerable illustrations of this use of a part for the whole, and from ancient times the rhetoricians have declared it to be a "figure of speech" permissible and even admirable. So, though we do not resent the scoldings periodically administered for forgetting that England is not the whole of even one of the British Isles, our remorse when convicted of it is far from agonizing, nor will the fear of doing it again be productive of much insomnia.

Others Than Germans Are Arrogant.

In an article recently printed by The Times, Arnold Bennett referred to the "clumsy arrogance," as army officers, of the German aristocrats as sure, after a while, to be resented by the private soldiers of Germany and to lessen the efficiency of the latter as fighting men. A writer in The New York Medical Journal suggests to Mr. Bennett that if he looked for arrogance in aristocrats he might find it not only in Russia, but much nearer home, and in both places tending to produce the same consequences that he sees or prophesies when he studies the Germans.

Going further, the same critic declares that we are growing in this country similarly dangerous distinctions, with accompanying manifestation, and he asks the thought-provoking question, "Is a boy who goes through a private boarding school in New England and then spends four years in a costly dormitory of a large university a real American?"

This inquiry would have been an even more fertile field of controversy if the questioner had characterized the private school as one that laboriously imitates the customs and as laboriously attempts to import the "traditions" of the ancient institutions that in England are called public schools in distinction from board schools. Some of us think that the American "headmasters" who do the imitation and importing make a grave mistake—that what a school needs is not "traditions" or customs in harmony with past conditions and, therefore, necessarily discordant with those of the present, but continuous readjustment to the Now and the To Be. It may be picturesque and interesting to be out of date, but progress, too, has its charms, and change is not always for the worse.

Advice for Real Poets and Others.

War poems continue to reach this office in great numbers. Not a few of them, as Times readers have seen, are good, and even very good, but the majority—a majority pathetically large, considering the amount of well-intentioned work given to their production—are practically nothing more than the echoes of other more or less emotional expressions of personal preference for peace as compared with war.

To that preference, since it is one shared by everybody, a newspaper cannot go on giving space forever, and really considerate poets might spare the Winnowers of Verse the pain of sending back poems that merely strike again a note so often sounded.

Inexperienced writers, too, might remember that a great war, considered as a whole, is a subject than which none could be more difficult, even for the skilled and practiced genius to handle. So remembering, they would essay easier tasks, and, if they must write about the war, select for treatment isolated incidents and individual exploits. That way lies the best chance for the tyro bards to get into print—and for the bards not tyro, also, if the truth be told.

THE SUFFERING OF WAR.

Neutrals Should Do What They Can to Alleviate It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is suggested that, in the interest of humanity, the fighting nations ought to be starved into peace. Doubtless the more distress that is occasioned as a result of the war the more ready the antagonists may be for a settlement. This argument should, in consistency, be applied to the work of the Red Cross, since the more suffering and death the shorter the conflict. But what makes war an evil, anyhow? Nothing but the suffering and death entailed, direct and indirect. If, therefore, we add in any way to this, we simply add to the evil; it is not much better to be starved than to be shot.

It seems clear that the truly neutral course is not an attempt to sever all relations, since that is impossible, but a course wherein, in contrast to the efforts of the combatants to injure and destroy one another, we seek to benefit and build up. We will not as a nation furnish guns or powder for use in killing. We will supply physicians and nurses for saving life and restoring health, and we will furnish food for the same purpose. It is just the difference between the enmity the fighters show toward one another and the friendship we show toward all. The test is simple; we must withhold what hurts and give what helps.

ANDERSON WOODS.

New York, Sept. 11, 1914.

China's Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your recent article, "Our Answer to Germany," you call the fact that the Germans, following the procedure of some French aviators and automobilists, were forced to go through Belgian territory a "monstrous wrong." How is it that you do not seem to find any harsh comment on the Japanese tactics in invading Chinese territory, which appears to me of the same neutral character?

A GERMAN OF BELGIAN DESCENT.

New York, Sept. 8, 1914.

MAYOR COMMENDS CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Finds That Greater Efficiency Has Been Produced at Smaller Cost.

RESPONSIBILITY INCREASED

Moving to Get Higher-Class Men to Take Places in Lower Ranks of City's Service.

Mayor Mitchel, commenting yesterday on the report of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which has just been made public, complimented Dr. Henry Moskowitz and Commissioners James and Keogh on the increase of efficiency and decrease of expenditure which they had attained. They had, he pointed out, saved about $14,500 in the eight months they had been in office, in spite of the grant of increased salaries to a number of deserving employes. Moreover, the system of advertising Civil Service examinations has been altered, thereby securing another saving of $4,132.

In his report to the Mayor Dr. Moskowitz calls attention to his revision of the classification and grading of the Civil Service and the improvement of the methods of keeping efficiency records in the city departments, which he says will mark an epoch in the administration of the Civil Service law. In the first place he has reorganized the machinery of the department, and by abolishing the separate organization of the Labor Bureau has effected a saving of $8,000 out of $13,600.

Speaking of the examination work of the department, Dr. Moskowitz refers to the increase of responsibility thrown on it by the requirement to examine the records of all applicants for jobs in the Fire and Police Departments, which has made it necessary to increase its staff of investigators. Moreover, a policy has been instituted of seeking the co-operation of high-class experts in such matters as recreation work, prison work, philanthropy, and medicine. The commission has consulted with persons such as Commissioners Davis and Kingsbury, and representatives of the Academy of Medicine, with excellent results.

The bureau for physical examination has been centralized and the tests made more stringent, a woman physician being employed to examine women candidates, and an advance has been made in drawing up experience papers for the higher positions in the civil service, such as lay Superintendent of the municipal sanitarium at Otisville, and pathological chemist.

Dr. Moskowitz announces that the Commission has made it possible for a city official to get more rapid promotion by permitting first grade clerks to take a promotion examination after one instead of two years' service and a second grade clerk after two instead of three years' service. In this way he hopes that better men will be attracted to the lower ranks of the city's service.

By altering the rules for advertising, the Commission believes that it is not only saving money but producing better results, and it also suggests that special training courses be developed in the educational establishments of the city for the municipal service.

JAPANESE HONOR.

Nation True to Its Word, One Who Knows Them Testifies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel like adding a word of agreement and commendation to the able letter of Jingi G. Kusai in your paper of Aug. 26, upholding Japan's policy of always keeping her agreements with foreign nations. I fail to find indorsement of any fact wherein Japan has forfeited her word in her transactions with America. I speak from personal life in Japan and the association of my late husband and myself with the Japanese since 1873.

At that time my husband, by the invitation of the Iwakura Embassy, went to Japan as Superintendent of educational affairs in the empire and adviser to the Imperial Minister of Education. Of course, this threw him in close connection with the principal officials of the country, and he had full opportunity to study their character and methods of intercourse with foreigners of all nationalities, so many of whom at that time held positions in the educational institutions.

From the time of our arrival, and during the whole course of my husband's connection with the department, which continued until 1879, he was treated with the most scrupulous and sincere conscientiousness in all affairs pertaining to the work he was to perform, his agreement with the department in money matters, and even to the building of a special house for his comfort without any suggestion from him, as we were quite contented with the bungalow first provided.

The Japanese are penetrating in estimating character, and when they find that they are trusted and treated fairly no people are quicker to appreciate and return such confidence, even doublefold. Their sense of honor compares most favorably with other nations, although a not confessedly Christian people, as those, I think, who remember the story of the Japanese indemnity fund of 1860 or thereabout will agree.

Even the merchant class is often unfairly condemned as being dishonest. My first shopping experience in Yokohama, however, shows something to the contrary. I did not understand a word of Japanese, nor the shopkeeper a word of English beyond the price of articles. To my great surprise, in paying for my purchases the man returned me half the money that I had given, explaining, in incomprehensible words and frantic gesticulations that the bills I had given were ten-dollar bills instead of five-dollar ones, as I supposed.

Traits of this character we found throughout our sojourn of nearly six years in Japan.

M. N. MURRAY.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 11, 1914.

A Chronology of War Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to you to know that this office has in preparation a compilation of clippings covering the war situation in Europe. The client for whom this is intended has particularly requested that all editorials and comments appearing in The New York Times during the progress of the war should be included in this collection, in addition to the correspondence emanating from the various Chancelleries at the outbreak of the controversy, and which appeared in such complete and comprehensive a manner in your columns.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gained from the fact that we estimate the collection to comprise approximately one million clippings on completion, and it will be unquestionably the most remarkable collection of newspaper clippings ever arranged in this country. The clippings will be in chronological order and mounted on a special grade of paper secured for this work, and, in view of its historical importance, we have secured our client's permission to place the volumes on exhibition as the work progresses.

WALTER HYAMS & CO.

New York, Sept. 12, 1914.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Poor Summer lingers by the sea
In sad, despairing agony!
So fair the days that flitted by,
So flowered the earth, so bright the sky,
That to her modest heart is borne
Self-censuring breath, of gladness shorn—
Late penance for past ecstasy.

The ocean's sheen so long beguiled,
So witching were the stars that smiled,
Her heart forgot its reticence,
And, reveling in joy intense,
Flung back gay merriment to all—
The meadow's charm, the blue sky's thrall—
Like some unthinking, roystering child.

Now Autumn waits to take her hand
And lead her to another land,
Where light in shadow is confined;
Alas! her breast is unresigned!
Still sitting sadly by the sea
She struggles with the mastery
In this new ruler's strong command.

LURANA SHELDON.

PREDICTS ANTI VICTORY.

Campaigner Against Suffrage Makes An Election Forecast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Miss Minnie Bronson, general secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, predicts that the seven States that will vote in November will defeat the proposal to give the franchise to women. Miss Bronson left Washington tonight to assume charge of the anti-suffrage campaigns in Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana ,and Nevada. She asserts that these five States, as well as Ohio and Missouri, will defeat the plan to give votes to women. Assisting with her in the anti-suffrage campaign will be Miss Marjorie Dorman of New York, Mrs. Orville D. Oliphant of New Jersey, and Miss Markeson of Ohio.

"The five Far Western States, and also Missouri and Ohio, will vote on the woman suffrage question in November," said Miss Bronson. "We feel absolutely certain that all seven of these States will turn down the equal franchise proposition, feeling, in addition to other reasons, that this is no time to introduce an inexperienced element into the electorate, thus giving the advocates of 'votes for women' the greatest setback they have suffered since they began their propoganda.

"Ohio, we are informed, will give a bigger majority than ever against woman suffrage, and Missouri is a foregone conclusion on our side. The five Western States, according to reports we have had from disinterested parties, will reject the woman suffrage proposal. Much as we regret the expenditure of time and service in these days of stress and strain, it is made in fairness to the women of these States because of the activities of the suffragists."

URGES CHEAPER POSTAGE.

Plan for Two-Cent Rate to South America as Aid to Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—As a further stimulus to commerce, it is proposed by several leaders in Congress that steps be taken to obtain a two-cent postage rate to countries of South America that will consent to an arrangement of this character. It requires at present a five-cent stamp to carry a letter to South America, and the argument is made that it would foster closer commercial relationship if that part of the world could be placed on the same basis with respect to mail charges as England, Germany, Canada, Mexico, and Panama.

Representative James T. Lloyd of Missouri, for several years a member of the House Post Office Committee, said today that there was a general sentiment among members of the House and Senate in favor of reduced postage to South America.

A change would involve a series of postal treaties to be negotiated between the United States and the countries which are willing to enter into the new arrangement. Each treaty would be made in behalf of the United States by the Postmaster General, acting under the advice of the President.

The existing postal arrangements with the South American nations are under the regulations of the Universal Postal Union. A joint resolution, the adoption of which would indicate the sentiment of Congress on the question of the lower rate, is contemplated by some of the leaders.

OPEN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

First Institution of Its Kind in This City Is Ready for Pupils.

The first free high school to be maintained under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church in this city will be opened today in the new five-story building, costing $500,000, that runs through from Eighty-fourth to Eighty-fifth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues. The school has been built by the Jesuit Fathers under the leadership of the Rev. David W. Hearn, rector of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, but the attendance at the school will not be restricted to any one parish. Graduates of parochial schools all over the city will be admitted. The class that will enter today numbers 240, but an enrollment of 1,500 students is expected soon. The Principal of the school is the Rev. James Kilrey.

The school will be known as the Regis High School, in memory of St. John Francis Regis of the Society of Jesus. The building contains, in addition to many classrooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,700, a chapel, a gymnasium, lunchrooms, libraries, a roof garden, and rooms for vocational training. Massive stone pillars stand at the entrances to the building, which are in both Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Streets.

Seven new Roman Catholic parochial schools, costing in the aggregate more than $1,000,000, will be opened today.

FLETCHER JOINS FLEET HERE

Will Hoist His Flag as Commander in Chief at the Navy Yard.

The superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday afternoon. She went to the Navy Yard where at noon next Thursday, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger will be relieved as commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet and will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, now in command of the First Dreadnought Division.

When Admiral Fletcher takes command of the fleet Admiral Badger will go to Washington, where he will become a member of the General Board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the President. Admiral Badger still has a year of active service ahead of him, and is expected to stay on duty with the General Board until he retires.

The fleet will be reorganized under plans perfected by Admiral Fletcher and approved by the President and the Secretary of the Navy. This reorganization adds to the First Division the new superdreadnoughts New York and Texas, transfers the dreadnoughts Delaware and North Dakota from the First to the Second Division, and the dreadnoughts Michigan and South Carolina from the Second to the Fourth Division.

A report made public this week by the Navy Department gives the progress in percentage figures which has been made in the construction of the new superdreadnoughts. The Nevada is 73.3, the Oklahoma 74.1, the Arizona 29.2, and the Pennsylvania 47.2 per cent. finished. Within a few weeks work will begin on the construction of the new superdreadnoughts California, Mississippi and Idaho.

McCOOK IS FOR HEDGES.

Heads Citizens' Committee of 2,000—Calder to Speak.

A Citizens' Committee of 2,000 enrolled Republicans has been organized to work for the nomination of Job. E. Hedges, for Governor, headed by Gen. Anson C. McCook. The campaign managers of Hedges issued a statement showing that a straw vote taken in the Sixteenth Assembly District shows an overwhelming sentiment in favor of Hedges.

Congressman William M. Calder, candidate for the Republican nomination to succeed United States Senator Elihu Root, will speak at 240 West Fourteenth Street tomorrow night.

Sulzer in Brooklyn Tonight.

William Sulzer, candidate for the Bull Moose nomination for Governor, said yesterday that he had talked to larger audiences throughout the State than any other candidates had been able to attract during the present campaign, and that he would defeat Frederick M. Davenport about two to one. He said he had campaigned in every county in the State except Long Island and Brooklyn. He will make seven speeches in Brooklyn tonight, then go to Rochester and one or two other places up the State, and return to tour Long Island.

ROOSEVELT NEUTRAL EVEN IN WAR TALK

Confers with Oscar Straus Again, Presumably About Mediation.

IS THE KAISER'S FRIEND

Belief at Oyster Bay That Colonel Would Be a Valuable Factor in Any Mediation Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—Oscar S. Straus, American member of The Hague Tribunal, who, according to the news dispatches from Washington, has been endeavoring to bring about some plan for ending the European conflict, was the guest of Col. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill for several hours today. It was the second time Mr. Straus had been in conference with Col. Roosevelt since the Colonel returned from Louisiana last Thursday and since Mr. Straus's name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the reported peace negotiations. The first conference was held at Progressive National Headquarters on Thursday, scarcely two hours after Col. Roosevelt got back to New York.

Today, as on Thursday, Mr. Straus insisted that his talk with Col. Roosevelt was of a purely personal nature. He came here today with Mrs. Straus, and remained until late in the afternoon. "A social call," was the way he spoke of his visit.

When Mr. Straus was asked if he had sought today to get Col. Roosevelt to consent to serve on a commission of mediation he answered in the negative. Then he was asked if he was not anxious, irrespective of his visit today, to enlist the services of the Colonel in a movement to bring about peace.

That question Mr. Straus refused to answer, adding that he did not think it was fair to assume that the purpose of his visits to the Colonel was to get Roosevelt to lend his aid and influence in a movement to restore peace in Europe. He refused flatly, as he has on former occasions, to discuss the reported peace negotiations in detail.

The Colonel also was reticent and would not add a word to what Mr. Straus had to say about his visits. Mr. Straus's talks with Roosevelt, coupled with the reported activity of Mr. Straus in diplomatic circles in Washington and New York have given rise to rumors here that Roosevelt's aid is being sought by those who are endeavoring to pave the way for a settlement of the war.

It is pointed out that Col. Roosevelt has a thorough knowledge of the conditions in Europe and that at one time or another he has enjoyed the close friendship of the great men of Europe. His relations with Emperor William were cordial at the time of his recent visit in Europe and it has been hinted that he might prove a valuable factor in any negotiations which were set in motion.

Roosevelt has carefully avoided any comment upon the reports which have come from Europe concerning the progress of the war and such utterances as he has made have been in relation to the effects of the conflict on this country and the necessity for supporting the Administration at this time. He has remained strictly neutral concerning what has happened abroad.

VOTING IN MAINE TODAY.

National Issues a Feature of Campaign and Result Closely Watched.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—The only State to hold an election this year, Maine will ballot tomorrow, watched by the country as a possible barometer of political conditions. The voters are to elect a Governor, State Auditor, four Congressmen, members of the State Legislature, and county officers. For these places, Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives will have tickets in the field. It is the first time the Progressive party has sponsored a State ticket in Maine, and it has made nominations in every Congressional district, every county, and nearly every legislative class.

Gov. William T. Haines of Waterville, who seeks re-election as the Republican nominee, is opposed by Oakley C. Curtis, Mayor of Portland, Democrat. In a campaign fought almost entirely on national issues the Democrats have asked for indorsement of President Wilson's Administration. Democratic leaders express confidence that President Wilson's policies will be upheld by the election of at least three of the four Congressmen and their candidate for Governor.

The Republicans, on the other hand, contend Gov. Haines's re-election is reassured, and that they will elect three of the four Congressmen, admitting a possibility that the Democrats may win in the Second District, where D. J. McGillicuddy, the present Congressman, is a candidate for re-election.

At the Presidential election two years ago, the Taft electors had 26,545 votes, those for President Wilson 51,113, and for Col. Roosevelt 48,493.

CLAIMS 45 COUNTIES.

Hennessy Says If He Loses Sulzer Will Beat Glynn.

John A. Hennessy, candidate against Gov. Glynn in the Democratic primaries, who returned yesterday from a campaign trip up-State, said he would carry not fewer than forty-five counties against the Governor. Mr. Hennessy said:

"I find the main issue up the State is the removal of William Sulzer. Many Republicans and a majority of the Democrats are convinced that he was put out so that fraud on the taxpayers should not be disclosed. Should Mr. Glynn be nominated by Mr. Murphy, Sulzer as an independent candidate will surely poll more votes. The State roads will be a vital issue. Many State roads now breaking up, could be made as good as new for $1,000 a mile. Glynn's method of economy does not permit this, and next year the cost of the roads for repair will be $3,000 a mile.

"The failure of Gov. Glynn to go through with the graft prosecutions is another vital issue. The farmers believe he was put in to cover up the frauds and that he has done the work well."

Candidates to Change Places.

Frederick Higgins, former Appraiser of the Port, designated as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-second District, will probably change places with the Rev. Rufus F. Johnston, candidate for Senator in the Nineteenth District. It has been found that the Rev. Mr. Johnston is not eligible for the office of State Senator because he had held a city office within a period of 100 days before the nomination. He was appointed a member of the Parole Board by Mayor Mitchel.

Edwards's Petition Protested.

Protest has been made to the Board of Elections against the nominating petition of Clarence Edwards, designated by the anti-Murphy Democrats in Queens for district attorney. It is said that the petitions now on file contain only 884 names when they should contain 1,000. Mr. Edwards said he left the preparations for the petitions in the hands of Luke A. Keenan and Dennis J. Harte, but he had positive assurances that the petitions were all right.

Hennessy in Yorkville Tonight.

Augustus Thomas will preside at an anti-Murphy meeting in the Yorkville Casino tonight. The speakers will be John A. Hennessy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sidney Newborg, candidate for Secretary of State; John Larkin, and Manton M. Wyvell.

EIGHT ARE SAVED OF KARLUK'S MEN

Revenue Cutter Bear Is Back from the Arctic with the Survivors.

THREE DEAD, EIGHT MISSING

No Trace Found of Advance Exploring Parties from the Wrecked Whaler.

SCHOONER MADE RESCUES

Scientists Numbered Among the Lost and Missing — Malloch and Mamem Die on Wrangel Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Word reached here today from the revenue cutter Bear, by way of Nome, Alaska, of the rescue of eight members of the Canadian Arctic exploration party commanded by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, and of the death of three. Eight other members of the party are missing. They started out on the arctic ice after the old whaler Karluk was sunk, and have not been seen since that time.

The persons whose rescue is reported, led by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, reached Wrangel Island, where they had been since the middle of last February. Many efforts have been made to rescue the marooned crew.

The news of the rescue was sent by Claude S. Cochran, Captain of the United States revenue cutter Bear, which is now returning to Nome, Alaska, with the survivors, after making two attempts to reach Wrangel and Herald Islands. The Bear was due to reach Nome today, according to Capt. Cochran's dispatch, which was sent from Port Clarence, a point on the Alaskan coast about seventy-five miles north of Nome. The message from Capt. Cochran, of the revenue cutter Bear, was as follows:

> Port Clarence, Alaska,
> Sept. 10, via Nome.
> Secretary of Treasury, Washington:
>
> Bear is returning to Nome with following members of Canadian arctic exploration party:
>
> Munro, Williamson, McKinlay, Hadley, Chase, Templeman, Williams, Maurer, and Eskimo party. All doing well under care of surgeons. Expect to arrive at Nome Sunday. Party was rescued by schooner King and Wing Sept. 7. Transferred Bear Sept. 8 in latitude 69 degrees 55 minutes, longitude 175 degrees 30 minutes.
>
> Malloch and Mamen died of nephritis. Brady was accidentally shot. Eight missing persons who never reached Wrangel Island. The Bear reached within twelve miles of Herald Island. Clear weather; heavy ice; unable to land on island. No signs of life.
>
> COCHRAN, Captain Commanding.

This is the most important news that has been received regarding the fate of the members of the Stefansson exploration party since THE NEW YORK TIMES, on June 1 last, printed the report from Capt. Bartlett giving details of the loss of the Karluk, which sank in the arctic ice on Jan. 11, near Herald Island, northeast of Siberia.

With the exception of the eight men who started out in advance of the main party to search for land, Capt. Bartlett led his whole ship's company to Wrangel Island. Leaving the party there, he made his way across the ice to North Cape, Siberia, and then proceeded over land to Whaler Bay, Siberia, where he was taken aboard the whaler Herman, which carried him to St. Michael's, Alaska. Capt. Bartlett returned to Alaska to report the plight of those who had taken refuge on Wrangel Island and to arrange for their rescue.

Karluk Long a Mystery.

Until Capt. Bartlett had been heard from on May 30, the whereabouts of the Karluk had been a mystery for months—since the time in the Fall of 1913, when, after Stefansson had gone ashore on a land exploring trip, the Karluk was caught in the ice and drifted away.

As soon as Capt. Bartlett was heard from, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in co-operation with Capt. E. P. Berthelof, commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, dispatched to the revenue cutter Bear, with instructions to proceed to Wrangel Island and rescue the survivors of the Karluk.

The Bear received these orders on June 10 last and on June 22 Capt. Bartlett reached Nome. The Bear made two trips toward Wrangel Island in an effort to save the scientists and others surviving the wreck of the Karluk. Ice conditions were so bad that the Bear, one of the staunchest vessels ever engaged in Behring Sea work, was unable to reach the island. The Bear was first in the vicinity of Wrangel Island on Aug. 27. The weather conditions were at that time bad, foggy, and there was much ice. Moreover, the Bear ran short of coal and had to put back to Nome for more fuel.

On Sept. 4 the Bear left Nome a second time for Wrangel Island, in what was to be the final attempt this year to reach the survivors before Winter set in. Capt. Bartlett himself was taken along by the Captain of the Bear to aid in the search. At the same time the old revenue cutter Corwin, now a merchant vessel in Alaskan service, was engaged by popular subscription at Nome and sent in quest of the Karluk party. The Russian ice-breaking vessel on the Siberian Coast was also trying to rescue the party.

The rescue, however, was finally effected by the gasoline schooner King and Wing, a small vessel, sent out from Nome. The circumstances of the rescue by the King and Wing, which was effected on Sept. 7, last Monday, are not given in the message received from Capt. Cochran tonight.

Where Transfer Was Made.

Those who were rescued by the King and Wing were transferred to the revenue cutter Bear on Sept. 8 in latitude 69 degrees 55 minutes and longitude 175 degrees 30 minutes. This is a point due south of Herald Island. From the rescue point the Bear headed for Bering Strait and turned Cape Prince of Wales, into Port Clarence Harbor, for water and supplies. At Port Clarence on Thursday Capt. Cochran sent the dispatch that was received tonight. The message went overland to Nome and then came over the Government wires to Washington.

The King and Wing, which made the rescue, is a small trading craft. On board the vessel was a moving-picture outfit, and it is altogether probable that a film of the actual scene of rescue was taken by those in charge of this apparatus on the schooner. The revenue cutter Bear was also equipped with a motion-picture outfit.

SCIENTISTS LEFT KARLUK.

Dr. Mackay and Beauchat Included Among Missing Eight.

Advices received from Ottawa several weeks ago said that among the persons thought to be on Wrangel Island were George Malloch, the geologist; William Laird McKinlay, the [illegible]; First Engineer John Munro, Second Mate Robert Williamson, Firemen W. A. Maurer and George Brady, Seamen John Brody, Thomas Morris, H. Kind, and A. Williams; Robert Templeton, steward; Ernest Chase, cabin boy, and four Eskimos.

Included in the advance parties of the Karluk, of which all trace has been lost, were Henry Beauchat, the anthropologist; Dr. Allister Forbes Mackay, the surgeon; James Murray, the oceanographer; First Mate Alexander Anderson, Second Mate Charles Barker, and sailors unnamed.

The Karluk, the flagship of the fleet of four ships with which Stefansson set out on the Canadian Government's Arctic expedition, started out on Arctic drift on Sept. 20 last, leaving Commander Stefansson with the main party at the Colville River in Alaska. After drifting for a month in a sea filled with icebergs, the Karluk was frozen in. It continued to drift with the ice until the morning of Jan. 10, 1914, when the ice sheet cracked, and the huge mass on the starboard side of the boat floated away, leaving the boat held stationary by the ice on the port side. At 7:30 that evening a corner of the ice sheet struck the side of the Karluk opposite the engine room, breaking several planks. Water began to pour in and that night the men aboard worked furiously to take off supplies before the vessel sank. It went to the bottom at 4:30 the following morning.

An icehouse and a house built of sails and boxes were erected on the spot, which was named Camp Shipwreck. On Jan. 20 Mate Anderson, Second Mate Barker, and two sailors were sent out with three months' provisions in search of game, while the rest of the party and a number of Eskimos made skin clothes. Another party headed by Mamem, the assistant geographer, was sent out after game, and returned with the news that they had sighted Herald Island, which is thirty-eight miles from Wrangel Island.

Some of the scientists of the party, according to Capt. Bartlett's account, were anxious to get to land and set out in the direction of Herald Island, hauling their own sledges. In this party were Dr. A. Forbes Mackay, medical man of the expedition; James Murray of Glasgow, the ocean current expert; Henri Beauchat, the anthropologist of the expedition, and Sailor Morris.

In the latter part of January, after food had been cached along the trail by a hunting party headed by Mamem, the main expedition broke camp and started for Wrangel Island. When they reached there they found that the four men of the hunting party headed by Mate Anderson and the second party, including the three scientists and Sailor Morris, were not on the island, as had been expected.

Capt. Bartlett and his fifteen men, with several Eskimos, arrived at Wrangel Island on Feb. 13. They had supplies to feed the whole party, including the eight missing men, for eighty-six days.

Believing that the eight missing men would appear at Camp Wrangel at any day, Capt. Bartlett set out on Feb. 18, taking Perry, some Eskimos, and a sledge with seven dogs to make a dash for the Siberian shore to procure relief for the fourteen members of the party and the Eskimos left on Wrangel Island.

They reached the mainland, fifty miles west of Cape North, Siberia, and made their way along the coast until they arrived at East Cape in May.

George Malloch, one of those who died at Wrangel Island, was a specialist in coal deposits and stratiography, connected with the Faculty of Yale University. Mamen, the assistant geographer, who also died before relief reached the island, injured his leg badly, according to Capt. Bartlett's account, when he set out from Camp Shipwreck with a hunting expedition.

Dr. Allister Forbes Mackay was an experienced explorer. He was the surgeon of Shackleton's antarctic expedition. Other scientists were attached to the Stefansson expedition, but they were on other vessels or with land exploring parties.

They include Rudolph Martin Anderson, zoologist, second in command of the expedition; Kenneth Gordon Chipman, topographer, of Canada; John Raffles Cox, geographer, of Canada; Diamond Jenness, anthropologist; Fritz Johansen, marine zoologist, United States Government botanist; Burt Morton McConnell, meteorologist and assistant to Stefansson; John Johnson O'Neill, geologist, and George Hubert Wilkins, photographer and cinematographer.

STEFANSSON'S OWN PERIL.

Explorer Lessens Rescue Chances on Daring Ice Journey.

TACOMA, Sept. 13.—Six members of the crew of the wrecked gasoline whaler Elvira arrived yesterday from Nome. The Elvira was wrecked by ice in September last off Humphrey Point. Her crew spent eleven months on the ice pack, sharing rations with the whaler Belvedere.

When the ice broke up the Belvedere proceeded to Herschel Island and Banks Island, maintaining a lookout all the time for Stefansson's ice party. One of the Elvira's sailors and a Siberian native member of the crew died in March of exposure.

Engineer Clark of the Elvira, who talked with Stefansson just before the explorer started on his journey to the north of Martin Point, has apprehensions for the safety of Stefansson and his two companions. Clark said today:

"They are out on the ice away from all help. The ice moves constantly. Should it break under their camp while they are asleep they will lose their outfit. One thing in their favor is the ability of each member of the party to live on an Eskimo diet. If any one can live on the ice pack with nothing but rifle and cartridges those three men can."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Steamers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FINLAND, (LIVERPOOL.)—Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams, J. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Appel, the Misses E. K., Marion G., Charlotte, and Rachel Appel; Miss B. Bacon, Mrs. N. R. Baker, Miss Barbara Baker, C. W. J. Barker, H. A. Batchelor, J. C. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cady, Ward Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Carroll, Mrs. H. Cotton, Miss G. B. Cross, Mrs. J. Ellis, Mrs. W. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. H. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fox, Mrs. Constance Frey, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gay, Mrs. W. H. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Holmes, Miss A. M. Jenkins, T. A. Knight, Miss Eliot Land, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Lord, E. Lovett, A. H. Lucas, Arthur Miller, Mrs. H. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Moorhead, Mrs. L. C. Palmer, Mrs. J. B. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Read, Mrs. A. C. Ropes, Miss Muriel Rushton, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sprague, Mrs. W. P. Taber, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Turnbull, and Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Wait.

TOURAINE, (Havre.)—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Templin, Mrs. W. Guard, Mrs. Martha Richardson, William Thorner, Mrs. Smithie-Graves, Miss Marie Cronin, Miss Amiene Riely, Estol Wilson, Humphrey Moore, Mrs. G. P. Meier, Miss Ruth A. McGinnis, Mrs. Rudolph Evans, and Mrs. E. Bell.

CITY BREVITIES.

Angelo Mariche, twenty-seven years old, of 807 East Forty-fourth Street, was shot and probably fatally wounded yesterday afternoon in East Thirty-ninth Street, near First Avenue, within a few feet of where his brother, Vincenzo, was shot and killed on April 20 last. Although he seemed to know who shot him, Mariche refused to talk in Bellevue last night.

Miss Frances Schneider, twenty-one years old, and her sister, Madeline, twenty-six years old, of 4,251 Third Avenue were injured yesterday afternoon when motor cycles they were riding with two young men collided at Arthur Avenue and 179th Street, the Bronx. The men escaped injury.

William Ott, nine years old, of 24 West Sixty-seventh Street was struck by a car at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon and suffered injuries from which it is feared he will die.

The body of Robert Hewitt, fifty-five years old, of 373 College Avenue, the Bronx, was found in Harlem River at 151st Street yesterday with a rope fastened to a scow tied around the waist.

Joseph Cunningham, thirty-six years old, a driver of 166 East Fourth Street, was assaulted by two men with blackjacks yesterday afternoon on the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge. The men were arrested.

Charles Goldhammer, nineteen years old, of 2,533 Atlantic Avenue, East New York, was struck on the head by a batted ball yesterday afternoon in Highland Park. It was said last night in Kings County Hospital that he would die.

'A MODERN GIRL' IS A FLIMSY PLAY

New Work of Joint Authorship Lacks Redeeming Genuineness.

A COMEDY WITH A MORAL

But This Is Vaguely Attached to a Tale That Needs Something More Than Adornment.

A MODERN GIRL, a comedy in three acts by Marion Fairfax and Ruth C. Mitchell. At the Comedy Theatre.

John Van Norden	Julius Steger
Mrs. Van Norden	Grace Reals
Robert	Edward Nicander
Beatrice	Violet Heming
Emily	Alice John
Harry Hamilsohn	Lee Baker
Mathew Judson	Frederick Burton
Billy Barton	Edward Lester
Thomas	Charles Allison
Watkins	Frederick Malcolm

When Beatrice Van Norden, lovely to look upon, but of rather casual upbringing, goes to pay a clandestine evening call at the home of Harry Hamilsohn, the financier, her veil catches in the cab door, and that is how it happens that she is seen and recognized by her uncle, whom chance sends by at the moment. That is also how it happens that there is an unrestful third act for "A Modern Girl," the new comedy which found its New York opening Saturday evening at the Comedy Theatre.

The uncle does not lift so much as a warning note until the next act, and the next morning, when he hurries to her sister and pours out the whole story. When Wall Street, which is bound to know of old Van Norden's having gone to Hamilsohn for money, hears of Beatrice's performance, what will Wall Street say? Something unpleasant, evidently, for it is decided that the father must be told at once. He is told at once. The consequences are disastrous. They involve his flourishing a revolver in the face of Hamilsohn and giving various evidences of his determination that the financier shall marry Beatrice "and make an honest girl of her."

All this has a rather irritating effect even on the most uncritical theatregoers. They cannot for the life of them see why it occurs to no one to appeal to Beatrice for an explanation, especially as at the most exciting moment she can be heard off stage playing—a thought suggestively—the "Simple Aveu." Such a course, of course, would have left the revolver in the hands of the incredulous property man in a season when New York has precious few plays that are not armed to the teeth. But its crafty evasion by the playwrights is the more annoying because the audience knows quite as well as Beatrice that her escapade of the evening before was fairly innocent.

She had gone to show Hamilsohn her costume for the ball that was far too exclusive for him to have received an invitation. The costume was not the most modest, but she herself had done nothing more than say "Pooh-pooh" to Convention, make one or two juvenile remarks reflecting on Mrs. Grundy and smoke the tenth of a cigarette. She departed after having been soundly kissed for her pains and after having also received a proposal of marriage. There is really no point of view from which that revolver can be made to appear necessary.

Thus is outlined enough of "A Modern Girl" to suggest some of its more obvious shortcomings in terms of plausibility. But the play tries to do more than tell an unadorned tale. It tries to do several things, and so encounters several mishaps. It tries, for instance, to suggest something of the fine old Washington Square atmosphere, for the Van Nordens are of the aristocracy aristocratic, but the results obtained by the combined efforts of the playwrights, players, and producers is something at which either Boston or Philadelphia would enjoy tittering disagreeably. Vague references to a Heidelberg education and other influences scarcely explain the elder Van Norden's pronounced German accent, the bad manners of his family, and the interior outrage which is described on the programme as the living room in the Van Norden home.

The play tries also to point a moral. The imprudence of Beatrice is in some way to be attributed to the indifferent intellect of her mother, and more especially to her own weakness for tango-teas, cigarettes, slit skirts, overly explicit books, and Bernard Shaw, whom she seems to love not wisely but too well. All these influences must have been responsible for her visit to Hamilsohn, (whom, by the way, she eventually marries,) else it is difficult to account for the first act, which is largely taken up by a sermon on the subjects delivered by the married sister, who is on a horrified visit from a rural home.

Perhaps it is the force of antithetic suggestion in the title, but "A Modern Girl" does recall much of the story and viewpoint of "The Old Fashioned Girl." Resemblance can be found at a score of points, but the human sweetness and contact with life that were always in the work of one in whose memory all hats should be doffed respectfully are what is chiefly lacking in this play at the Comedy.

The authors, says the programme, are Marion Fairfax and Ruth C. Mitchell. He who collaborates is lost, says one of our many latter-day cynics, but collaboration at least makes reprisal difficult. And it is doubly difficult after a performance which moves one to speculation as to whether a more appropriate cast would have helped much.

Mr. Steger is really disqualified for this play by the traces of another language in his use of English. Once in the rôle, however, he plays throughout the second act with fine sincerity as well as deftness. His inadequacy in the third act takes on emphasis from the audience's resentment at the act itself. Edward Nicander, who strikingly suggests a Jack Barrymore grown unexpectedly chubby, is highly amusing. Mr. Baker does exceptionally well as Hamilsohn, and the other players do well enough. Their task is not of the easiest.

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

Driver Disappears After His Wife Is Hurt Mortally.

An auto which was being driven along Central Avenue, in St. Albans, Queens, early this morning skidded near Farmer's Avenue and crashed into a telegraph pole, breaking it off and throwing out the occupants of the motor.

In the auto were Louis Terazzo, twenty years old, of 1,204 Park Place, Brooklyn, and his wife, Mrs. Jennie Terazzo, twenty-two years old; Miss Louise Tardesi, nineteen years old, of 11 Carmine Street, Manhattan; Miss Anna Massa, twenty-one years old, of Spring Street, Manhattan, and Arthur Linberg, twenty-six years old, of 49 Charles Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. Jennie Terazzo was killed and Arthur Linberg was taken to the hospital seriously injured. Terazzo, who was driving the auto, disappeared after the accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Wertham Celebrate.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Wertham of 515 West 143d Street, will this evening celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding with a reception and dance at the Hotel Marseilles. They were married in Walla Walla, Wash., and for thirty-nine years lived in Chicago, coming to New York in 1907. They have seven children, ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

MODERN EDUCATION.

"How Boys are Rounded into Men by the Methods of Military Schooling," by Colonel T. D. Landon, Commandant of Bordentown Military Institute, will be published in The New York Times Next Sunday.

Order Sunday's Times in advance.

CARDINAL FARLEY NOT ILL

Reports of Serious Condition Groundless—Starts Home Today.

NAPLES, Sept. 13, (via Paris.)—Reports in circulation in the United States that Cardinal Farley is ill are groundless.

The Cardinal had been visiting Sorrento and Amalfi for a rest and leaves tomorrow for the United States, as he had previously planned.

WINTER GARDEN CONCERT.

Miss Miller Pulls Bernard Granville from Box to Give Dance.

The touch of the unplanned and unexpected enlivened the close of the programme given last evening at the Winter Garden as the first of the Sunday concerts of the Fall. Marilynn Miller was in the midst of various imitations when, as an encore, she was moved to give an imitation of Bernard Granville, whom she spied in a box close to the stage.

She did a dance in the eccentric Granville manner and then, encouraged by the applause, she went over toward the box and not only invited but assisted Granville to scale the footlights and join her on the stage. This achieved, imitator and imitated did the dance together, to the delight of the audience.

The management swears solemnly that this was impromptu, but adds that the little incident created the biggest uproar in the history of the Winter Garden.

IN MRS. STEARNS'S FAVOR.

Referee Reports After Reading Doggerel Sent to Her Husband.

J. Cotter Connell, who was appointed referee to take testimony in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Seymour Putnam Stearns, has reported in her favor, and the Supreme Court will probably approve the findings. Mr. Stearns is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman of San Francisco, and when he married his wife she was a sophomore in Vassar College. They have a four-year-old son. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Dartmouth Club and is employed by the Knapp Company at 52 East Nineteenth Street. Mrs. Stearns describes him as being "weak and visionary and always on the verge of making a great deal of money by some other means than work."

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns spent their early married life in an apartment at 616 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Stearns visited her father for a few weeks, and when she returned she was told that her husband had been entertaining women in the apartment during her absence. Mr. Stearns admitted this, and Mrs. Stearns says she found in his pocket a postal card with this doggerel written on it:

If joy to me you want to bring,
Send me back a diamond ring.
If for me there is no hope,
Send me back ten yards of rope.
If the author's name you cannot guess,
Send your mail to the girl that you love best.
P. S.—I bet a kiss you cannot guess
Who sent this to your address.

Among the wife's witnesses were men who testified that they had followed her husband on July 5 last to an apartment at 23 East Fifteenth Street.

PRESIDENT BACK TODAY.

Will Leave Cornish to Take Up War Tax Question at Washington.

CORNISH, N. H., Sept. 13.—President Wilson will leave the "Summer White House" tomorrow to return to Washington, where he will take up the war tax question with members of the House Ways and Means Committee. Although he originally planned to go to the Capitol tomorrow, since his arrival here he had thought of staying longer. The President is not committed to the 3 per cent. tax on freight and is understood to prefer a stamp tax on checks and other forms of commercial paper.

The President has received assurances that there is nothing in the European situation requiring his immediate attention. Officials in Washington are keeping him in close touch with all that transpires. He is waiting for any evidences of a desire for peace among the European nations and is ready to step in at the psychological moment.

A long automobile ride through the beautiful hills of New Hampshire took up Mr. Wilson's time this afternoon. Members of his family went with him. Tomorrow morning he plans to play golf at Hanover.

The President probably will return here later this Fall to take back the members of his family. The Misses Smith of New Orleans, his cousins who came here with him, will remain.

Future Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Rowena Lawrence, the daughter of L. W. Lawrence of Belle Haven, Conn., and Brooklyn, to Robert Parker Staats, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Staats of West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, is set for Saturday, Nov. 28. It will be celebrated at the Lawrence home, 324 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Lawrence recently made her début, and Mr. Staats was graduated last June from Williams College.

The marriage of Miss Pauline Mason, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Mason of 166 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and G. Henry Rees of Dallas, Texas, who for several years has lived on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will take place on Saturday, Nov. 7, in the Church of the Pilgrims in Henry Street.

The marriage of Dr. Lefferts Hutton, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Hutton of New York, and Miss Esther Whitney, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Carroll Whitney of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, will take place on Sept. 23 at the Whitney country home at Twilight Park, Haines Falls, in the Catskills. Mrs. Charles Connor of Brookline will be the matron of honor. Mancius S. Hutton will be his brother's best man, and the six ushers selected are Charles Connor, Charles Whitney Dall of Cedarhurst, John G. Underhill of Brooklyn, Frank W. Hubby, Jr., Dr. Lester M. Hubby, and Arthur V. Lyall.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Standish Baldwin of Washington, Conn., a daughter of the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., one-time President of the Long Island Railroad, to John Fulton Follinsbee, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Follinsbee of Brookline, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 26, in Washington.

Miss Edith Pinckney, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wall Pinckney of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and George Francis Murnane, will be married on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn. The engagement was announced in the Spring at a large luncheon given for Miss Pinckney by Miss Julia Huff.

Dedicate J. B. Thacher Park Today

Gov. Glynn will attend the dedication today of the John Boyd Thacher Park, in the Helderbergs, about twenty miles west of Albany. The park was given to the State by Mrs. John Boyd Thacher of Albany in memory of her husband, last Spring. It comprises about 350 acres and has many Colonial and Revolutionary traditions associated with it. It is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, and its President, Dr. George Frederick Kunz, will preside at the dedicatory ceremonies. Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, will be one of the speakers at the dedication.

ONLY 40,000 ON PART TIME IN SCHOOLS

Plans for Broad Extension of Industrial Education This Year.

MORE BUILDINGS NEEDED

Thirty in Course of Construction Now—War May Halt $5,000,000 Appropriation in City Budget.

With the opening of the public schools today there will be only 40,000 children on part time as compared with 89,890 last year, according to Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education.

He says the Building Bureau has estimated that twelve new buildings and additions will provide 10,358 more sittings. The opening of the public schools also will be marked by plans for a broad extension of industrial education.

"These conditions will steadily improve during the year," said President Churchill, "as 2,369 more sittings will be ready in a week or two, and 2,649 more by Oct. 1. There are in course of construction more than thirty other buildings and additions. The need of additional funds for new buildings is pressing, and the city and school authorities are co-operating with a view to devising ways to secure considerable appropriation for this purpose. Prior to the war in Europe we had agreed upon a $5,000,000 allowance. Just what can be done now is a big problem."

President Churchill said that Dean Herman Schneider of the College of Engineering of the University of Cincinnati and William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools of Gary, Ind., retained by agreement with Mayor Mitchel to make an investigation of the industrial education problem in this city, have proposed to create a bureau to conduct co-operative and continuation schools and classes, the experiments to be made in six schools with a modification of the double-session or eight-hour day plan adopted by Gary, Ind. This plan will be instituted in Public Schools 54 and 95, Manhattan; 5 and 158, Brooklyn, and 85, Queens. Dean Schneider and Supt. Wirt will be retained for the year in an advisory capacity.

"We expect to increase the number of trade schools, to open a large number of continuation schools and classes wherein young people at work may study a few hours a week, their employers allowing them the time off without loss of pay," explained President Churchill. "We conducted a number of such classes successfully last year in co-operation with the department stores. There will also be established a system of co-operative courses under which high school pupils will work part time in shops and part time in factories and offices.

"The remaining branch of this work will be the prevocational schools, a few of which were tried with success last year. The aim of these schools is to give the children from twelve to sixteen years an opportunity to gain a variety of industrial experience to the end that they may better be fitted to determine what they want to do when they leave school and go to work."

WAR TAX FIGHT THIS WEEK.

Underwood Today Will Ask President to Espouse Freight Levy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—War revenue legislation faces a fight within the Democratic ranks this week. Revolt against the proposed 3 per cent. tax on freight transportation charges, which developed such proportions last week that Administration leaders decided to await the return of President Wilson before introducing the revenue bill, continues to grow, and a party caucus is demanded by Democratic members of the House on the subject.

Majority Leader Underwood, who withheld the revenue bill, which would tax beer, wines, and freight bills, plans to see President Wilson upon his return from New Hampshire tomorrow and to ask his open espousal of the proposed freight tax. Mr. Underwood will explain to the President that opponents of the measure want to substitute a larger tax on beer, a tax on whiskies and distilled liquors, and perhaps stamp and inheritance taxes. Some Democrats, the President will be told, intend to propose the increased income tax which the Ways and Means Committee decided upon and withdrew at Mr. Wilson's urgent request.

Officials close to the President have said that he unhesitatingly would support the freight tax, while others believe that he will advise the committee to make a third attempt to provide means for increasing the revenue without precipitating party strife. It has been determined, however, by the Administration leaders in the House to carry on a fight for the freight tax if the President wills it. Such a decision inevitably would result in a party caucus, probably Tuesday night, and at least a week's delay in getting a bill into the House, but Administration supporters do not believe the opposition could rally strength enough to upset the plan.

Several Democratic members, including members of the Ways and Means Committee, already are preparing substitutes for the committee bill. Some of them insist that a stamp tax still will have to be accepted. They show that nearly $40,000,000 was raised annually from his source in 1899 and 1900, and that it caused no resentment among the people. A stamp tax, they insist, is not so politically inexpedient as a freight or income tax.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the De Kalb Theatre, Brooklyn, tonight will occur the first presentation of "The Stronger Magnet," a new play by Howard Hall.

Ben Johnson is under the management of William Elliott and will create the title role in Mr. Elliott's production of George V. Hobart's drama, "Experience." The first performance will take place in Syracuse on Sept. 28.

A dress rehersal was held last night of the new play, "The Revolt," by Edward Locke, in which Helen Ware is to be starred. The play, which deals with jealousy as the theme, will shortly be seen on Broadway.

Henry Miller will present Ruth Chatterton at the Gaiety Theatre on Sept. 28 in "Daddy Long Legs," a play by Jean Webster. "Daddy Long Legs" has just completed a run of nearly six months at Powers's Theatre in Chicago.

Maude Adams returned Friday from her home in the Catskills, where she had been resting, and will begin today the rehearsals for her coming season, which will be one of the longest she has ever undertaken in point of time consumed and cities visited. Throughout her tour Miss Adams will present J. M. Barrie's "The Legend of Leonora," reaching San Francisco in time to give the play during the Panama Exposition.

The Princess Players are due to arrive from their several times extended California engagement on Sept. 27. The new one-act plays for this season will be presented at F. Ray Comstock's Princess Theatre under Mr. Blinn's direction early in October.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

CLYSMIC

Americans! Awake!"
It is time to realize the fallacy of
"Better because Imported."
Nature has endowed no foreign
lands more generously than America.
CLYSMIC
"King of Table Waters"
Has no equal

LUDWIG ENGLANDER DIES.

Noted Composer Passes Away in 64th Year—Wrote 35 Comic Operas

Ludwig Englander, a noted comic opera composer, died yesterday in his sixty-fourth year in his home at Far Rockaway. He was unmarried and came to this country from Austria in 1882.

Mr. Englander received his musical education under Offenbach, and in all he wrote thirty-five comic operas and operettas.

Some of his works were: "The Prince Consort," "1776," "The Twentieth Century Girl," "A Round of Pleasure," "A Daughter of the Revolution," for Miss Camille D'Arville; "The Caliph," for Jefferson De Angelis; "Half a King," for Francis Wilson; "The Little Corporal," "The Monks of Malabar," and "The Rounders" for Thomas Q. Seabrooke; "In Gay Paree," for Miss Mabelle Gilman; "The Casino Girl," for Miss Virginia Earle; "Sally in Our Alley," for Miss Marie Cahill; "The Belle of Bohemia," for Sam Bernard; "The Office Boy," for Frank Daniels; "A Madcap Princess," for Miss Lulu Glaser, and "The Two Roses," for Miss Fritzi Scheff.

William D. Mandell.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—William D. Mandell, a member of the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co., died yesterday afternoon at his Summer home in Cohasset. He had been in failing health since last Spring. Mr. Mandell was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Mandell, and was born in Boston in 1863. He is survived by his father, who is President and Director of The Boston Transcript Company; a brother, George S. Mandell, Treasurer of The Transcript; a widow, who was Miss Caroline Braman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville T. W. Braman; two daughters, Misses Dorothy and Suzanne, and a son, Winthrop P.

He was a trustee of the Employers' Liability Insurance Corporation of England and a member of a number of clubs, including the Union, Algonquin, Commercial, Beacon, Riding, Country, Automobile, and the Eastern Yacht.

Obituary Notes.

JULES FEHR, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and associated with George Pope in the management of the Powhatan Clay Company of 7 East Forty-second Street, died yesterday at his home, 159 Bruce Avenue, Yonkers, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Summit, N. J., and was the son of John Fehr, a well-known soap merchant of thirty years ago. He had been a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange for many years.

The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH BRADFORD CLEAVER died yesterday at his home, 202 West Eighty-first Street, in his seventy-second year. Dr. Cleaver was born in Scotch Plains, N. J. He had been a minister for more than forty years.

GEORGE W. PERTAIN, a retail stationer at 18 Exchange Place, Manhattan, for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 1,066 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He was born in the Ninth Ward of this city and educated in the public schools. He was well-known in the financial district, having furnished most of the stationery for many of the older firms for more than twenty years.

WILLIAM A. LEE, Superintendent of J. T. Perkins & Co., manufacturers of worsted yarns, of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 462 Jamaica Avenue, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., and had lived in this city and Brooklyn for many years. Mr. Lee was a trustee of the Eastern District Hospital.

VINER J. HEDDEN, President and Treasurer of the V. J. Hedden & Sons Company, which built the massive group of buildings of the Prudential Insurance Company, and also the Essex County Court House in Newark, died on Friday at his home, 74 South Munn Avenue, East Orange, in his eighty-eighth year. His five sons were his partners.

CHARLES E. ADAMS, 59 years old, of the Hotel Astor, one of the best-known hotel clerks in the country, died Saturday morning of apoplexy at 54 West Sixty-fifth Street. He was born in Portland, Me., and was unmarried. He was formerly clerk at the Imperial and Knickerbocker Hotels.

LEO OPPENHEIMER, publisher of a newspaper for many years in Queens County, died on Saturday at his home, 35 South Thirteenth Street, College Point. He was born in Germany and came to this country forty years ago.

ROBERT M. JARVIS, manager of a storage warehouse business in Jersey City, dropped dead of heart disease on Saturday at his home in Red Bank, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

JAMES MADISON STRONG, for many years a Justice of the Peace and a prominent resident of Easthampton, L. I., died at his home in that place on Saturday in his seventy-third year. He was a veteran of the civil war.

SARAH LEACH KIERSTED, widow of James Ogilvie Kiersted, died on Saturday at her home in Scranton, Penn., in her eightieth year. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Goodale Leach. One of her ancestors was Roger Conant, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony at Cape Ann in 1625 and of Salem in 1627.

JOHN GALVIN, known as "Cold Water John," an Assemblyman from the Seventh Ward, of this city from 1869 until 1876, died on Saturday at his Summer home, 2,620 Voorhies Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. He ran for Congress in 1885 on an independent ticket, but was defeated by Timothy Campbell. Mr. Galvin was born in Ireland and was in his seventy-first year.

ADOLPH BUCHENHOLZ, eighty-one years old, a retired merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 137 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Austria.

JAMES JACKSON, for many years a clerk in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County, died on Saturday at his home, 4,802 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WYNNE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Wynne, a daughter, Dorothea, at Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 13.

BRY.—Sept. 7, 790 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Bry, a son.

DAVIS.—Sept. 8, 226 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Davis, a daughter.

DRILLING.—Sept. 11, 226 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Drilling, a daughter.

ISRAEL.—Sept. 10, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Israel, a daughter.

MARKS.—Sept. 9, 126 Marion St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Marks, a son.

Engaged.

SINCOFF—KRULEWITCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Krulewitch, 416 West 122d St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Mr. Jack Sincoff. Notice of reception later.

FELBERBAUM—KAHN.—Henrietta Kahn to Murry Felberbaum.

GERST—WEINBERG.—Miriam Weinberg to Jack Gerst.

GOLDBERG—SWITZER.—Lillian Switzer to Maurice W. Goldberg.

HURWITZ—SHAPIRO.—Miriam Shapiro to David E. Hurwitz.

KASDAN—ROSENWASSER.—Carrie G. Rosenwasser to Meyer Kasdan.

KIRSON—LUBIN.—Evelyn Lubin to Harry Kirson.

KNOPPING—MAAS.—Helen Maas to Edward Knopping.

KRULEWITCH—SCHWEITZER.—Ruth Schweitzer to William H. Krulewitch.

Engaged.

MAAS—CAHN.—Julia B. Cahn to Sol Maas.

MANDELBAUM — KIRSTEIN. — Grace Kirstein to Charles Mandelbaum.

MARIASH—ISAAC.—Albertine Isaac to William A. Mariash.

ODZ—ENGEL.—Lillian Engel to William B. Odz.

RABINOWITZ — ROSENBERG. — Bessie Rosenberg to Samuel Rabinowitz.

STERMAN — MENDEL. — Mabel Mendel to Robert Sterman.

TOBIAS—KOCH.—Hortense Koch to Edwin A. Tobias.

URDANG—ROSENSTEIN.—Sylvia Rosenstein to Louis Urdang.

WEINBERG—ABRAHAMS.—Dora Abrahams to Alvin Weinberg.

ZAGOR — ASKIN. — Gertrude Askin to Herman I. Zagor.

Married.

GARDNER—MORGAN.—At Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 12, by the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, assisted by the Rev. Ralph Pomeroy, Henry Burchell Gardner to Sarah Spencer Morgan.

NISSENSON—HOCHLERNER.—Marie Hochlerner to Sam G. Nissenson.

VAN BUREN—DOUGLAS.—At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, London, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, Prof. Albert William Van Buren of Rome, son of the Right Rev. James H. Van Buren, D. D., to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late John Ambrose Douglas, Esq., of London.

BAUMGARTEN—LEVINE.—Sept. 8, Clara Levine to Edwin Baumgarten.

BRIDGE—BOYNE.—Sept. 10, Florence H. Boyne to Hollings Bridge.

COHEN—WOLFF.—Sept. 7, Fannie Wolff to Meyer Cohen.

HALL—HARRIS.—Sept. 7, Myra Harris to Harry A. Hall.

HEINEBERG—MARINE.—Sept. 9, Flora K. Marine to Jack Heineberg.

HOFFMAN—POPPER.—Sept. 9, Marguerite Popper to Leonard A. Hoffman.

KOEHLER—GUTHORN.—Sept. 9, Helen L. Guthorn to Carl Koehler.

LEHMAN—MORGENSTERN.—Sept. 8, Edith Morgenstern to Louis Lehman.

LEVY—GLANTZ.—Sept. 13, Mollie Glantz to Edward E. Levy.

WEIDER—CASH.—Sept. 7, May Cash to Sol J. Weider.

WILDER—SCHROTTMANN.—Sept. 7, Ruth Schrottmann to Nathan Wilder.

Brooklyn.

LEYLAND—CALKINS.—Sept. 12, Helen K. Calkins to John P. Leyland.

MALLON—DOUGALL.—Sept. 9, Agnes Dougall to William Mallon.

Newark.

REID—KEHILL.—Sept. 12, Florence M. Kehill to Jay H. Reid.

Died.

BASCH.—On Sept. 12, aged 71 years, Bernhard, beloved husband of Caroline (nee Behrend) and father of Jessie Kuttner, David, Dr. S. H., Hattie, Mrs. Sally Caro, Harriet, and Hannah. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 212 East 72d St., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M. Kington (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CLEAVER.—Joseph Bradford, died suddenly Sept. 13, at his residence, 202 West 81st St. Notice of funeral later.

COLE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1914, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Frederick R. Tripler, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., Mary Fayette Cole, widow of Alonzo O. Cole of Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church, Carmel, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Sept. 15. Carriages will meet train at Lake Mahopac on the Harlem Division, leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:06 A. M.

ENGLANDER.—Far Rockaway, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1914, Ludwig Englander, in his 63d year. Funeral services at Fresh Pond Cemetery Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.

FEHR.—After short illness, Jules Fehr, at 159 Bruce Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral mass St. Denis's Church Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

HEDDEN.—At East Orange, N. J., Sept. 11, 1914, Viner J. Hedden, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his home, 74 South Munn Av., Monday, Sept. 14, at 2:30 o'clock.

HORROBIN.—In London, England, on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1914, Juliet K. Southworth, wife of the late William T. Horrobin.

HOUGHTON.—H. Seymour Houghton, M. D., aged 52 years, of Monmouth Beach, N. J., and 301 West 88th St., N. Y., suddenly, Sept. 11, 1914. Services at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., on Monday afternoon, 8:45 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island R. R. Penn. Depot, N. Y., 2:36 P. M.

HOUGHTON.—Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. Announcement is made with deep regret of the death of one of our honored and influential members, Dr. H. Seymour Houghton, which occurred Sept. 11. Members are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place at All Saints' Church at Great Neck, L. I., 8:45, Monday afternoon, Sept. 14, 1914. Train will leave Pennsylvania Station at 2:36.
GEORGE DAVID STEWART, M. D., President.
HUGH B. BLACKWELL, M. D., Secretary.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 4 P. M., in her 60th year, Annie, beloved wife of Aaron Jackson, mother of Sarah, William, Henry, Hattie, Julius, and Florence, departed this life. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 16, 10:30 A. M., 515 West 187th.

JARVIS.—At Red Bank, N. J., suddenly, Sept. 12, 1914, Robert M. Jarvis, beloved husband of Ada A. Jarvis, in the 69th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral. Short services will be held at his late residence, 79 Branch Av., Red Bank, N. J., Monday evening, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock. Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wallace Pyle, 612 Bergen Av., Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock forenoon. Interment at convenience of family.

LEE.—On Sept. 13, 1914, at his residence, 462 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn, William A., beloved husband of Martha Lee. Service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

LOEWY.—Sept. 13, Samuel Loewy, dearly beloved husband of Stella, (nee Castelberg,) brother of Josephine Wahle, Martha Isaac, Fannie Sinsheimer, and Birdie Samuels. Funeral from his late residence, Edgemere, L. I., Tuesday, 10:30 A. M. Friends and members of Albion Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M., are invited to attend. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery.

McGONN.—After a long illness, at his Summer home, in Perry, N. Y., Alfred Baldwin McGonn of Jersey City, N. J. He is survived by his widow, formerly Helen M. McGregor of Rochester, N. Y.; two sisters, and one brother. Funeral services at Perry, N. Y. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

MIES.—John C., aged 77. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

PERTAIN.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, 1914, George W., husband of Jessie Knapp, at his late home, 1,066 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at St. George's P. E. Church, Gates and Marcy Avs., Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

SCHEFTEL.—Herbert Adolph, beloved husband of Vivian Straus Scheftel, at East Williston, L. I., Sept. 12. Funeral services at 9 East 88th St. on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

SINNERUP.—Cora A., on Sept. 12, beloved mother of Cora E. and Walter H. Grief. Services Monday, Sept. 14, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

SPOONER.—Sept. 12, Sarah C., the widow of Joseph Spooner, in her 83d year. Funeral service at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 10 A. M.

STONE.—Rebecca Stone, widow of the late Jacob Stone, beloved mother of Mildred Simons, Gertrude Morse, Isadore and Gerson. Funeral from her late residence, 607 West 136th St., Tuesday noon. Chicago [illegible] papers please copy.

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Died.

BERTRAN.—David, 1,709 2d Av., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CARO.—Michael, 87 East End Av., Sept. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

CARROLL.—John H., 444 East 141st St., Sept. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CARROLL.—Robert, 287 East 161st St., Sept. 11. Funeral private.

COSTELLO.—Emma E., Mariners' Harbor, Sept. 12, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CRANE.—Grace M., 77 West 127th St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FARNHAM.—Percy R., 8 Bank St., Sept. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FREW.—Arthur, 539 West 49th St., Sept. 11, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILMARTIN.—Thomas H., Rosebank, S. I., Sept. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GREENBERGER.—A., 203 2d Av., Sept. 12.

INTEMANN.—Alta B., 318 West 18th St., Sept. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KELLY.—Mary, 361 West 17th St., Sept. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KIERNAN.—Thomas, 416 East 16th St., Sept. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KRUSER.—Charles, 1,401 Briston St., Bronx, Sept. 11.

LECKEL.—Silvia, 353 West 57th St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McMANUS.—Lillie, 2,064 Crotona Av., Bronx, Sept. 11, aged 50.

MAYERS.—Has, 421 West 42d St., Sept. 12.

METZ.—George, St. Francis Hospital, Sept. 11, aged 69. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MORTIMER.—Charles J., 160 East 126th St., Sept. 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

O'LINE.—Robert F., 422 West 47th St., Sept. 11.

SCHAFER.—Henry, Stapleton, S. I., Sept. 12, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Annie, 23 Barrow St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOLDHAMMER.—Richard, 207 West 115th St., Sept. 11, aged 8 months.

SHERIDAN.—Margaret, 609 2d Av., Sept. 11, aged 28.

VON BLARCUM.—Julia E., Sept. 12, aged 65. Funeral 171 8th Av., tomorrow, 11 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BALNES.—Ellen E., Flatbush Av. and Trimble Road, Sept. 12, aged 54.

BERGER.—Edward, Cumberland Street Hospital, Sept. 11, aged 58.

CURLEY.—William J., 142 Java St., Sept. 12. Funeral notice later.

DITTMANN.—George A., 971 Madison St., Sept. 11, aged 61. Funeral private.

GRASS.—Andrew, 335 57th St., Sept. 12, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GUTEKUNST.—Christiana, 24 Ridgewood Av., Sept. 12, aged 48.

HALLIDAY.—Eleanor J., 389 Putnam Av., Sept 12. Funeral notice later.

KANE.—Mrs. James A., 489 3d St., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCALL.—Elizabeth, 2117½ Fulton St., Sept. 12, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEAD.—Martha, 1,812 Bushwick Av., Sept. 11.

SCHNEEMANN.—Mary A., 5,610 3d Av., Sept. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALLAIRE.—Ralph, 19 Concord St., Jersey City, Sept. 12. Funeral service tomorrow.

CAULFIELD.—Patrick, 510 Garden St., Hoboken, Sept. 11, aged 43. Funeral today.

O'DONNELL.—James, 338 St. Paul's Av., Jersey City, Sept. 11.

OLANDER.—Nelly, 453 Grove St., Jersey City, Sept. 12, aged 47.

PRESTI.—Edward, 721 Willow Av., Hoboken, Sept. 11, aged 66.

REDDEN.—Teresa, 305 Willow Av., Hoboken, Sept. 11.

ROLLSTON.—Robert, 108 Myrtle Av., Jersey City, Sept. 11, aged 7.

SKETCHLEY.—Margaret, 135 Boorem Av., Jersey City, Sept. 11. Funeral today.

WELSHER.—Elizabeth, 21 Norwood St., Newark, Sept. 11, aged 71.

Long Island.

DEUTSHMANN.—Carl F., 645 7th Av., Long Island City, Sept. 11, aged 71.

JETTER.—Alice, College Point, Sept. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

GUNNELL.—Julia; mass Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, Sacred Heart Church, Highbridge.

ALLEN.—Marie F., in memory of; died Sept. 19, 1913.

DIEHL.—Moses, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

HOWES.—William A., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.

ISAACS.—Doriss, in memory of; died Sept. 16, 1910.

KING.—Maggie, in memory of; died Sept. 15, 1901.

McMURRAY.—Daniel, in memory of; died Sept. 15, 1911.

O'CONNELL.—James D., in memory of; died Sept. 14, 1904.

O'REILLY.—Hugh, in memory of; died Sept. 15, 1901.

WALSH.—Margaret, mass all Saints' Church, tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In the pellmell into which trade and finance were thrown by the war it was not possible to argue with any reasonable assurance concerning the significance of current statistics which were still reflecting the conditions which antedated the struggle in Europe, nor is it possible yet to attribute ordinary significance to the usual indexes of trade and banking conditions, but to the extent to which these are favorable, despite the handicap under which business has lately been done, they certainly afford ground for encouragement. That is true specifically concerning several items of statistical information which came to hand last week. The monthly figures of iron production showed an increase for August, and the unfilled-order statement of the United States Steel Corporation, put out at the same time, revealed another increase in the tonnage on the books of that company. Still another favorable indication was the further decrease reported in the number of idle freight cars between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1. It is fair to assume that there was less congestion during that time, owing to the check to the export movement of merchandise, than existed during the first half of August, and if that be assumed the decrease in the number of idle cars is all the more significant. None of these figures probably are as favorable as they would have been in the absence of war, but that they show on the right side of the account, notwithstanding the great unsettlement into which the business world was thrown at the close of July, suggests from a new angle the fact that this country was unusually well prepared for the severe shock to which it in common with the rest of the world has been subjected.

The dislocation of trade, the shutting off for the time being of some markets, and the restriction of the purchasing power of others leave many gaps to be filled, but there is evidence in many quarters of energetic attempt to reduce to a minimum the effects upon this country of the European conflict and of a determination to seize such opportunities as the misfortune of other countries may bring to us. These opportunities are poor compensation, indeed, for what the whole world, not excluding ourselves, has to suffer as a result of the war, but they are gratefully to be accepted as factors contributing to the narrowing of our own loss. Gradually we are working out of some of the difficulties into which the war plunged us. A little later on, no doubt, we shall be in excellent position to do such trade as the world is still able to do with us—its amount will actually be very large—and with the passing of time our markets are regaining the composure which is essential to the freest effort in the development of trade.

With the debt of New York City provided for, the acuteness of the chief problem with which bankers have had to deal is diminished, and the way has been pointed toward the satisfactory settlement of our obligations on the other side. Bankers here had counted upon the co-operation of the whole country in the step which they proposed for the free reopening of the international exchanges, but their own success in dealing with the New York City problem seems to have led the authorities in Washington, whose co-operation was sought, to the assumption that no country-wide effort was needed while New York was doing so well alone. It is hoped in banking circles that this view may be modified, for while it is true that the City of New York has been supplied with funds and has been guaranteed the means for making payment abroad for its debt there, that payment has not yet actually been made. It may become necessary, in order to fulfill the obligations which the banks have assumed in this matter, to ship a considerable amount of gold out of the country, and that is an operation which would be very greatly facilitated by the co-operation of banks in other parts of the country. Nor is this New York City debt the only obligation which calls for settlement in Europe. A large volume of commercial obligations exists on the other side, and, besides that, our corporations have important sums to pay from time to time in the way of interest and for maturing loans. All of that has to be looked after, and it is by no means a problem which concerns New York alone.

A good deal of emphasis has naturally been laid on the unusually large grain export movement of the last few weeks, and this is helping very materially in solving the foreign exchange problem, but sight must not be lost of the fact that every week and every month there are large sums which run against us in favor of Europe on account of its enormous holdings of American securities. Some of the income from these will, no doubt, be left on this side—it is left in considerable amount in normal times—but now, as heretofore, the great bulk of it will, no doubt, have to be remitted. There is no accurate way of estimating the sums which we have to pay to Europe on this account, but the lowest of the estimates would indicate a daily requirement on this score of a half-million dollars, and it may well amount to much more than that. We have to ship considerably more than that sum, therefore, in excess of our imports to provide anything whatever through this merchandise movement for the settlement of accruing obligations, which have to be paid off instead of renewed. Naturally Europe now wants payment in many cases in which under ordinary circumstances it would be entirely content to renew the accommodation. But even now Europe will not want payment for all that is owed her. It is expected in banking circles that a considerable amount of the new [illegible] obligations bearing the unusually high rate of 6 per cent, which the City of New York has put out to fund its maturing obligations, will be accepted by the present European holders of the city's floating debt. They will be all the more willing to do that now that the paying off of these obligations is definitely assured.

Wheat is the grain most sought under existing conditions, and of that we have this year a record crop. Last week's Government report showed some falling off in the indicated yield of Spring wheat, but the total wheat crop is still far in excess of last year's yield, which itself established a new high record. The corn crop has suffered to some extent, and the yield there will not be up to early expectations, though it promises at this time to exceed slightly the crop of last year and of the year before. The cotton crop, as is well known, improved since midsummer, but improvement there has not been welcome to those who grow that staple. They are seeking ways to avoid the effect of the check which the war in Europe has put upon cotton consumption, and a falling off in yield rather than an increase in it is what they desired. The handling of the cotton crop under the unusual conditions now existing presents a problem which has some broad aspects, but if it is to be viewed in its true perspective, it must be considered not only in respect to the diminished return which it will yield to those who have produced it, but also in the light of the reduced cost of cotton goods which is promised to consumers. They, it must be borne in mind, are much more numerous than the producers of this staple.

LONDON IS HOPEFUL.

Money Is Easy and There Is Little Unemployment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The victory of our troops and the hope that the allied armies have checked the whole German advance make the city hopeful while still expecting a long contest. The position of the banks is steadily improving, the market being oversupplied with loanable credit. The discount rate is steady at 3¼ per cent.

Official figures show little unemployment. Wool and cotton factories which depend upon Continental demand are working on short time, but are still working. There is clear evidence in some lines of diversion of trade from enemies to this country, and in these cases plants are working overtime. Only about one-quarter of the principal manufacturers have so far been affected by the war.

An important body of opinion is still against a suspension of the moratorium. It is felt particularly that ample warning of a discontinuance of the moratorium should be given. The important scheme recently adopted by the Government for the facilitation of the foreign exchanges may serve as a substitute for the moratorium in this special business. If a plan can be arranged between the Stock Exchange and bankers for the reopening of the Exchange the moratorium might be removed. Measures have been taken to restore business in bills drawn on places abroad.

Of the currency notes lately issued an increasing amount is being paid for, only £1,500,000 now being on loan to bankers. The announcement made this afternoon that funds are in hand to meet the New York City sterling bills falling due next week was very welcome.

SAVING ON THE NEW HAVEN.

Net Operating Income Increased by Cutting Off Trains.

The New Haven's earnings statement for July shows an improvement in net earnings by reason of the reduction in train service. The gross revenues for the month were $5,755,633, a decrease of $88,000, but by careful work in curtailing and in eliminating non-remunerative trains an increase of $76,000 was obtained in net operating income. There was a reduction of 266,242 train miles as compared with July of 1913. The balance after charges was $357,000.

The deficit on the New York, Westchester & Boston, not counting interest on its bonds and notes, was reduced from $21,677 to $11,174, and the business is showing a steady increase with every indication that during the current fiscal year the company will earn its expenses and taxes.

The Central New England had a deficit for the month of $24,000, against a surplus of $61,000 last year, while the Ontario earned $236,000, or just the amount earned last year. The New England Steamship Company had $106,000 of corporate income; the Hartford & New York Transportation Company a profit of $37,000; the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamship Company a balance of $23,000; the Connecticut Company a balance of $151,000; the Rhode Island Company $67,000; the Berkshire Street Railway a deficit of $86, against a surplus of $16,000 last year, and the New York & Stamford Railway a profit of $10,918.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 7	Holiday.					
Sept. 8	1.16½	1.14	1.21⅛	1.16	1.29	1.24
Sept. 9	Holiday.					
Sept. 10	1.15¼	1.11⅞	1.17⅞	1.14½	1.26	1.22
Sept. 11	1.12¼	1.10	1.16	1.12⅝	1.23½	1.20¼
Sept. 12	1.11¼	1.08⅜	1.14⅜	1.12¼	1.22⅝	1.19⅞
Week's range	1.16½	1.08⅜	1.21⅛	1.12¼	1.29	1.19⅞

CORN.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 7	Holiday					
Sept. 8	81	78⅞	76½	74⅜	78⅞	77¼
Sept. 9	Holiday					
Sept. 10	78⅝	76¼	74⅜	72⅞	77¼	75⅞
Sept. 11	77⅞	76	73⅝	71½	76¼	74¼
Sept. 12	78	76½	73¼	72¼	76⅝	75½
Week's range	81	76	76½	71½	78⅞	74¼

OATS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 7	Holiday					
Sept. 8	51	49½	54⅜	52½	57½	55⅝
Sept. 9	Holiday					
Sept. 10	49½	47¼	53¼	50¼	56½	53¼
Sept. 11	47⅞	46	51½	49⅞	54¼	52⅝
Sept. 12	48¼	47⅞	51⅞	50⅝	54⅜	53⅞
Week's range	51	46	54⅜	49⅞	57½	52¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 7	Holiday.			
Sept. 8	10.20	10.05	10.95	10.77
Sept. 9	Holiday.			
Sept. 10	10.02	9.25	10.75	10.10
Sept. 11	9.45	9.30	10.22	10.00
Sept. 12	9.35	9.07	10.07	9.77
Week's range	10.20	9.07	10.95	9.77

RIBS.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 7	Holiday.			
Sept. 8	12.02	12.00	11.77	11.52
Sept. 9	Holiday.			
Sept. 10	11.95	11.50	11.30	11.10
Sept. 11	11.60	11.50	11.12	10.75
Sept. 12	11.47	11.30	10.87	10.62
Week's range	12.02	11.30	11.77	10.62

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 7.—Holiday.		
Sept. 8	23.00	22.42
Sept. 9.—Holiday.		
Sept. 10	22.58	21.20
Sept. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]

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UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends and Interest, each amounting to Fifty Dollars or over. Reported by

Empire Trust Company,

New York, N. Y., on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Section 219:

Name and Address.	Date of Original Deposit.	Balance.
Dena May, 14 Av. A., New York City	June 11, 1908	$198.92
Publishing Society of New York, unknown	Nov. 22, 1905	172.10
Elizabeth Gallagher, Gdn., unknown	Apr. 7, 1908	297.08
Est. of Martin Sheehan, 100 William St., N.Y.C.	Apr. 1, 1907	315.55
Est. of Thomas B. J. Christopher, 111 B'way, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 17, 1908	180.88
Dr. John A. Harris, 141 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.	Apr. 29, 1908	145.00
Est. Benjamin E. Howard, Spencerville, Ohio	June 30, 1906	122.01
Wm. S. Hurley, Trustee, 16 Court St., B'klyn, N.Y.	Apr. 6, 1906	108.80
Interborough Metropolitan Co., 165 B'way, N. Y. C.	Jan. 1, 1907	318.57
Est. Frank Ledwith, 100 William St., N. Y. C.	May 8, 1908	188.66
Maurice Maas, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.	July 20, 1904	79.44
Est. Mary Milway, unknown	Apr. 27, 1907	291.09
Aumater Misel, Adm., unknown	Apr. 28, 1909	109.99
Panama Construction Co., Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.	Feb. 5, 1907	164.13
Pouso Alto Diamond Co., 182 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Feb. 9, 1909	70.61
Veta Grande Development Co., unknown	Oct. 5, 1905	177.68
Est. Edward Barnard Wells, unknown	Jan. 16, 1906	137.63
R. F. Derrickson, 542 5th Av., N. Y. C.	May 9, 1908	58.27
Grantwood Realty Co., Times Bldg., N.Y.C.	Nov. 5, 1906	67.86
Jas. McKenna, Ex'r., 486 11th Av., N. Y. C.	Sept. 20, 1904	584.75
Est. Henry L. Morgan, unknown	Apr. 24, 1903	978.20
San Carlos Opera Co., 140 West 42d St., N.Y.C.	Nov. 11, 1907	54.53
Sajun & Tahelram, 35 East 20th St., N. Y. C.	Feb 16, 1905	68.45
Society of Children of Mary Chapel Fund, 139 West 76th St., N. Y. C.	Dec. 12, 1906	118.23
Dorothy Von Palmenberg, Central Park West and 71st St., N. Y. C.	Feb. 10, 1904	104.55
Wm. S. Evans, in matter of Stettheimer & Vettiman, Emanuel Bloomingdale, assignee, unknown.	Sept. 27, 1905	51.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Francis Henderson, Vice President, and Paul H. Hudson, Assistant Secretary, of the EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, a trust company located and doing business in the City of New York in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a full, true and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Empire Trust Company, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said trust company on the first day of August, 1914.

FRANCIS HENDERSON, Vice President.
P. H. HUDSON, Assistant Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of September, 1914, before me.

O. KELLY,
Notary Public.
N. Y. Co. No. 1938.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends and Interest of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219:

Elizabeth W. Bartlett and Mrs. Neva B. Carling, Extxs. Estate of Harriet Bartlett, 75 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1903	$102.12
E. Smith, Referee, Jan. 30, 1892	83.87
Mrs. A. H. Paget, 11 East 61st St., New York City, Dec. 19, 1902	272.58
Freeman Clarke, Rochester, N. Y., Jau. 5, 1882	75.28
Jessie Taylor, 10 East 35th St., New York City, Mar. 3, 1903	75.50
G. T. Slade, care Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20, 1908	81.38
Est. Joseph Richardson, Mar. 4, 1902	866.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., President, and WILLARD E. McHARG, Asst. Secretary, of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, located and doing business in the City of New York in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said trust company on the first day of August, 1914.

(Sgd.) GEO. C. VAN TUYL, Jr., President.
(Sgd.) WILLARD E. McHARG, Asst. Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of September, 1914, before me. (Sgd.) A. E. VOGLER, Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal.]

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED Deposits, Dividends, and Interest reported of the WEST SIDE BANK, on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

Full name of depositor or shareholder, and last known residence or Post Office address; date of last deposit or withdrawal and balance.

George M. White; Seaboard Pub. Co., 10 and 12 East 23rd St., New York City, February 3rd, 1909	$96.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THEO. M. BERTINE, 3rd Vice President, and JOHN H. MEYERHOLZ, Jr., Assistant Cashier, of the West Side Bank a corporation located and doing business, in the City of New York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the West Side Bank, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, as shown by the books of said corporation on the first day of August, 1914, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed.) THEO. M. BERTINE, 3rd Vice President,
JOHN H. MEYERHOLZ, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the third day of September, 1914, before me
(Signed.) NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 11.
Certificate filed in Register's Office No. 5108.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE,
Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 11, 1914. Sealed proposals for furnishing about two thousand (2,000) tons of Bituminous Coal will be received at this office until 12 M. Oct. 12, 1914, and then [illegible]

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Competent and Continuous Administration

of trusts, whether in the capacity of Agent, Administrator, Executor, Guardian, or Trustee, comes much more surely through the services of an experienced and competent corporate trustee like the Astor Trust Company, than through any individual.

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To the Holders of Thirty-Year First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO., Due March 1st, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above-mentioned Company, under the mortgage from said Company to the Columbia Trust Company, as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-five cents ($27,123.65), will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before October 7th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than 102% of the face amount of such bonds and accrued interest. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Trust Officer.

Dated, New York, September 3, 1914.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF ITHACA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS:

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds now issued and outstanding secured by a mortgage of the Ithaca Electric Light & Power Company to Ithaca Trust Company, Trustee, dated April 1st, 1904, and known as Ithaca Electric Light & Power Company First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, are called for redemption, and that the same will be redeemed at the next interest period, October 1st, 1914, at 102 per cent. and accrued interest. Payment will be made on that date at the office of the Ithaca Trust Company, Trustee under said mortgage, in the City of Ithaca, State of New York, upon presentation and surrender of such bonds, with all coupons not theretofore matured attached. No further interest will run on said bonds after October 1st, 1914.

ITHACA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.
H. B. BROWN, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
(Incorporated)

Racine, Wis., U. S. A., September 2, 1914.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable on Thursday, October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 14, 1914; and

On October 1, 1914, the Voting Trustees for the holders of PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES will be prepared to distribute the above dividend when received by them, among such holders entitled thereto whose names appear of record on their books at the close of business Monday, September 14, 1914.

RICHARD T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
165 Broadway, New York, September 8th, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 25th quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable September 30th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16th, 1914. The books for the transfer of the stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., September 16th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 21st, 1914.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, September 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors of the Chino Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, payable September 30th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1914. The transfer books will close at the close of business on September 16th, 1914, and reopen at the beginning of business on September 21st, 1914.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
65th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable Oct. 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Sept. 28, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 22

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

Asheville Power & Light Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

Quarterly dividends of 1½% on the 6% Preferred Stock, and 1¾% on the 7% Second Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared, payable October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1914.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York, September 9, 1914.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the common capital stock, both payable October 5th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1914.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co.

A dividend of twenty cents (20c.) a share has been declared payable on September 21st, 1914, to stockholders of record on September 16th, 1914.

[illegible]

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 28th day of September, 1914, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the Company, 18th floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the officers and action thereon;
(2) The election of Directors;
(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;
(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.

Dated, New York, September 7th, 1914.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Chicago Ill., September 5th, 1914.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1,000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 6th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 25th, 1914, at the close of business on that day and will reopen October 7th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 23d, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the following purposes: To determine whether the Executive Committee shall be reduced from seven to five members, to elect five Directors to hold office for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, Sept. 10th, 1914.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York, September 5, 1914.—For the purpose of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, October 15, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, September 14, 1914, at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Friday, October 16, 1914.

J. D. CALDWELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York, September 5, 1914.—For the purpose of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wisconsin, on Friday, October 16, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, September 14, 1914, at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, October 17, 1914.

T. A. POLLEYS, Secretary.

Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Co.
September 10, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 1st day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. U. MUDGE, President.
F. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, October 21st, 1914, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, October 5th, 1914, and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, October 22nd, 1914.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, September 10, 1914.

Central Moron Sugar Company.

The regular Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, Monday, September 21st, at 12 o'clock noon.

CECIL A. CLARKE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

August 28th, 1914.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CHARLES HEAD & CO., with offices at 14 Wall Street, New York, and 74 State Street, Boston, Mass., and with branch offices at Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I., and Slater Trust Co. Bldg., Pawtucket, R. I., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the New York, Providence, and Pawtucket offices should be paid to Wm. G. Borland and Charles C. West, "liquidating partners," at Messrs. Keech, Loew & Co., 7 Wall Street, New York City.

JAMES S. McCOBB,
JAMES SULLIVAN,
WM. G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST,
DEXTER BLAGDEN,
JAMES A. PARKER.

Messrs. James Sullivan, James A. Parker, and Daniel Sullivan announce that they have formed a copartnership under the name of Charles Head & Co., with offices at 74 State St., Boston, Mass., for the purpose of conducting the business heretofore transacted in Boston by Messrs. Charles Head & Co.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the 298 Central Park West Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 28th day of August, 1914, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of
[Seal.] August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

DIVIDENDS.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, September 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 1914, payable September 30, 1914, to stockholders of record September 19, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, September 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% from the current earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 1914, payable September 30, 1914, to [illegible]

INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

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Affords exceptional opportunities to bright, studious boys, but helps even more the backward boys who may by INDIVIDUAL TRAINING be taught how to study. *79th year begins Sept. 16, 1914.* For catalog address C. C. GAINES, Box 875, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

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makes INDIVIDUAL TRAINING A SPECIALTY. A suburban school in N. Y. City, ½ hour from Grand Central. Large playgrounds, dormitory, gymnasium. One master for each group of seven. Write for particulars to Principals, GEO. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Ph. D., HARRY J. KUGEL, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Telephone 367 Kingsbridge.

The Ely School for Girls
Greenwich, Conn.
Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith and Wellesley.
Advantageous arrangements for girls from New York and vicinity.
Study throughout the week without distraction. Country sports. Sunday at home.
Building modern, outdoor and indoor schoolrooms and gymnasium.

The Leete School
A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Charles H. Leete, Ph.D., Principal.
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PREPARES FOR ALL COLLEGES
Academic Course, Languages, Art, Domestic Science, Montessori Class
Conducted by
Miss Margaret Naumburg and Miss Clara Raphael
No. 17 EAST 60TH STREET
Opens October 5th

GARDNER SCHOOL
607 FIFTH AVENUE
Boarding and Day School for Girls (57th year). College, preparatory and advanced Academic Courses. Music, Art, Elocution.

Kindergarten Training School
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
Washington Square East.
Address Harriette Melissa Mills, Principal.
Office hours after Sept. 16 daily from 11 to 2 o'clock.

The Y. M. C. A. Day Schools
NOW OPENING
Education at Cost
Association Business Institute
Commercial Stenographic
23d St. Preparatory School
College and Regents Preparatory High School and Grammar School
These schools represent the united efforts of business men to provide the best training possible for young men preparing for Business, for College, or for the Professions.
Sixty Evening Courses Also
Send for Catalogs
Tel. Chel. 1984 **23d St. Y.M.C.A.** 215 W. 23d St. N. Y.

HUDSON SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY,
82 Broadway, New York.
Three-year evening course in accountancy and law in preparation for public accounting, civil service examinations for bank examiners, accountants, &c. Term starts Sept. 29; booklet on request. John H. Schnackenberg, Dean.

DRAKE Business School, Inc.
OPEN ALL SUMMER
HOURS { DAY, 9:15 A.M. to 3 P.M. / NIGHT, any time after 5 P.M.
Study downtown. Positions guaranteed. Ask for Catalog No. 19. 154 NASSAU ST., opposite NEW YORK CITY HALL.

MILLINERY
Also Dressmaking, Cooking, Costume Sketching, English, Elocution, Art, Music, Gymnasium, etc.
Harlem Branch, Y. W. C. A.,
74 West 124th Street.

RESORTS. RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Raquette Lake House
Raquette Lake, N. Y.
Booklet, Times Bureau. Special Sept. rates. Reduced rates from N. Y. to R. L. and return Sept. 10-Oct. 10; final return limit Oct. 30th, $9.40

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ISLESWORTH
Open all year. Capacity 500. Sea water, Turkish and electric baths and every appointment. Special Fall rates. Booklet.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; afternoon and evening dancing. Tennis.

HOTEL PIERREPONT.
A Fall and Winter home in the heart of Atlantic City. Rooms with running water. Sea water baths; sun parlor; elevators. Special rates. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

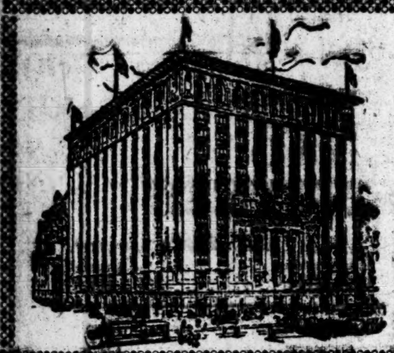
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
[illegible] WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
Lenox, Massachusetts. In the heart of the famous Berkshires. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, dancing, good livery, fine motoring, etc. Accommodates 500 guests. Open to October 20th. Write for special rates for September and October. W. W. BROWN.
GRANLIDEN, Lake Sunapee, N. H. At the gateway of the White Mountains.
UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT.

WEST VIRGINIA.

European Care in America
***The* GREENBRIER**
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
European Plan
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING OFFICES { New York—The Plaza / Boston—Copley Plaza



Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit and Display of Foreign Novelties,

AT WHOLESALE.

Dealers permitted to bring their customers.

Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate,

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

5-10-25c MERCHANDISE

Everything for the 5 and 10c. Store.
Everything for the Bargain Basement.
Everything for the low price end of the department store.

300 MANUFACTURERS' SELECTED LINES.

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange,
10-16 West 20th Street, New York

Phil Gill Says:—

To make iron last, *Galvanize* it. To make your Dress Dept. pay, *Gillvanize* it.

Phil. S. Gill, The Dress Value Creator,
39 West 32d Street, N. Y.
In the Heart of the Trade.

ROBBINS BROTHERS
Wholesale Distributors
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Mattings.
427-429 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF
KLEIN & BENDHEIM, Assignors,

TODAY, Sept. 14, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M. at
49 MAIDEN LANE,

FINE JEWELRY
GOLD and PLATINUM

Mounted and Loose Diamonds, Lavallieres, Rings, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Knives, Earrings, Emblems, Cuff Buttons, Etc.; Semi-Precious Stones, Rubies, Cameos, Corals.

LARGE LOT
Mountings in Gold and Platinum.

Special attention is called to this fine stock of up-to-date Jewelry and Mountings. Among these goods you will find the latest style Cluster, Enameled Rings, Enameled Diamond Lavallieres, Diamond Bracelets, Platinum Chains, Diamond Cuff Buttons and Bracelets—in fact, everything in demand today. If you miss this sale, you miss the best sale of the year.

By order of SIDNEY KAUFER, Assignee.
SAUL H. IMMERGLUCK, Atty. for Assignee, No. 27 Cedar St., N. Y. City.
NO FLAG DISPLAYED.

Large, Magnificent Stock of
Jewelry & Diamonds.
Also $10,000 Highest Quality
ART METAL NOVELTIES,
ORNAMENTS AND CLOCKS
in gold, silver, and ivory finish.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Wednesday & Thursday, Sept. 16 & 17, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms,
15-17 Greene St., New York.
Beautiful Stock of Diamonds
In Solitaire Rings, Bracelets, Scarfpins, etc.
Assortment of
Gold Jewelry of Every Description.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
In Waltham and Elgin Movements.
Large Assortment Sterling & Community Silver
1,000 PAIRS RHINESTONE AND CUT STEEL SHOE BUCKLES.
10,000 Pieces Art Metal Goods
In 8-day Clocks, Jewelry Cases, Cigar Jars, Candelabra, Smoking Sets, etc.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, September 15th, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
15-17 Greene Street, N. Y.
LARGE HAND-TAILORED STOCK
LATEST MODELS
CLOTHING
Grand assortment of snappy, fashionable, hand-made
MEN'S SUITS

Made by Stein-Bloch Co., Brandegee Kincaid Co., W. S. Peck & Co., Washington Tailoring Co., Alfred Benjamin Co., Cohen & Lang, in the latest pattern.

50 FULL DRESS and TUXEDO SUITS
All Silk-lined, High-grade.

500 Men's Fashionable Overcoats in chinchillas, fancy mixtures, Oxfords, etc.; latest models. Boys' and Children's Overcoats, large line Men's Trousers, 800 Children's and Boys' Suits in serges, worsteds and cassimeres. **This is a sale for dealers who cater to high-class trade. Auctioneers' Telephone 1056 Spring.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the general assignment of ITALO-AMERICAN STORES, INC., to JOSEPH M. CONKLIN for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction through Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, at the Horse Exchange, 155 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, four horses, two double trucks, one wagon, two double sets of harness, and one single set of harness, on the 14th day of September, 1914, at 10:00 A. M.

The property may be inspected any day up to the date of sale at Birdsall's Stable, 227 Thompson Street, City of New York.

JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY BERKOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Court, sealed bids for the following described property of the bankrupt will be received by the undersigned receiver at his office, No. 135 Broadway, New York City, and opened on Saturday, September 19th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Each bid must be in writing and must clearly state what it is for, and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 25 per cent. of the bid to the order of the receiver, who reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids will be received for all or any part of the following, viz.:

Stock of paints, oils, painters' supplies, wall paper, ladders, brushes, cash register, fixtures, buggy top and wheels, etc., situated at No. 15 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., where the same may now be inspected; also, bankrupt's right to a lease, if any, of said premises to May 1st, 1915; also,

A horse, runabout, and open platform spring delivery wagon, situated one block distant at Gleeson's Stable, 18 Oak Street, Mt. Vernon, where same may be inspected September 15th to 19th.

Dated, September 14th, 1914.
JOSEPH J. CORN, Receiver.
H. SEYMOUR EISMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20121.—In Bankruptcy.—HALPER BROS. INC. Bankrupt.

Halper Bros. Inc. were duly adjudicated bankrupts on Aug. 19th 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on September 25th 1914 at 12 o'clock. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Sept. 9th 1914.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter C. W. WHITMAN & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Sept. 23d, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M. at 539 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of talcum powder, face creams, &c. Inspection Sept. 21st and 22d between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
NATHAN M. ABRAMSON, Trustee.
[illegible] AND SOLOMON, Attorneys for Trustee, 25 Nassau St., New York.

SALES AND THE MAILS

Few manufacturers, particularly in the garment and specialty field, realize what they can do by mail to get Big business and greater distribution.

This is mainly true, because if they did try something it lacked the selling punch in copy and was illustrated by the delirious fashion illustrations that infest and infect trade advertising.

Big business waits for the house that will go after it right. If you have the goods—we have the ammunition and the proof that we can get results. We will submit our ideas of what such a campaign should be and what it would cost. If you are really interested, write

STERLING ADVERTISING SERVICE
1724 Aeolian Building, New York.

SUPREME
Mandel Laces
in Fashion and Values
MAX MANDEL
39-47 West 19th Street

David Harris
NEW ADDRESS
Hobart Building, 37th and Broadway
UP-TO-DATE
DRESSES and COSTUMES
from $10 to $50 for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

SACHETS-POT POURI SWEET GRASS
Satin & Ribbon Novelties for Art & Toilet Depts.
E. A. GUTHMAN CO., 139 West 19th.
Greenbaum & Ross, Agts., 184 Fifth Ave.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Do you need a live, energetic SALESMAN, OFFICE MANAGER? experienced, high-class executive; unexceptional references; liberal proposition for connection with good house; investment if agreeable. D 298 Times Downtown.

GEORGE JACOBSON, 32-36 WEST 18TH ST., IS NOW SHOWING HIS FALL LINE OF WEDDING DRESSES, EVENING DRESSES, AND DANCE FROCKS.

JOBBER LOOKING AT WASH DRESSES FROM $9.00 TO $27.00 PER DOZEN. 39 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR. INQUIRE FOR MR. MALINO.

Men's, women's clothing, general merchandise, novelties to list in South American catalogue; cuts desired. Export, L1 Times.

Jobs for cash wanted, children's, misses', and ladies' dresses and waists. Shebar, 47 Seigel St., Brooklyn, will look from 9 to 11.

Kansas City salesman wants specialties for the trade in ladies' neckwear, notions, ribbons, men's belts. T 92 Times.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs Tub Silk Waists. Must be cheap.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge.
FIDELITY COLLECTION CO., 63 Park Row. Beekman 3658.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1358.
BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20.
Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BLOW & CO.,
13-15 Lispenard St.

BELTS **GIRDLES** PRETTIEST SILKS NEWEST NOVELTIES AT "THE BELT HOUSE OF NEW YORK"
SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 East 21st St.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens Pillow Tops; Worsted Yarns
HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FALL COATS.
Latest Style Models, newest plaids, worth $8.50; now, $3.50. B. ANDREWS, 4 WEST 22D.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
716-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
Furniture mfgs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale. Grand Central Palace.

LACES **H'DK'CHIEFS,** Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 27th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing, Mailing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6283. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS.
C. N. Meltsner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MILLINERY.
Popular Priced **VELVET HATS** Best Values
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1300, 38-40 W. 32d. Selling Agent
Rep. best makers in all branches of millinery.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
Addressing, Typewriting, translations, mimeographing, all foreign languages; mailing; reasonable. Horrigan, 206 Broadway.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties.
B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

This is where the Cloak and Garment trades find everything they need in fabrics.
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO.,
394 Fourth Avenue.

RAINCOATS.
B. Boonima, 265 Green, Manufacturer of Raincoats, Gaberdines, and Children's Rain Capes.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW
622 Broadway.
624 "
626 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

VELVETS.
Velvets exclusively, for the Cutting-up and Millinery trades.
M. BRUKENFELD, 710 Broadway, New York.

[illegible] AND [illegible] GOODS.
[illegible]

BANKS PROTECT BORROWERS

Only a Few Loans Called Since Closing of Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Announcement was made today by the Controller of the Currency that statements had been received from all of the national banks of New York City in reply to the recent inquiry addressed to them in connection with the throwing out of collateral by New York banks, calling of loans, &c., showing that, although the complaints received had been well founded, and while some hardships had been inflicted as a result of discrimination by a few banks, the New York banks as a rule had handled the situation with skill, ability, and marked consideration and forbearance. The Controller said:

"The inquiry developed the gratifying fact that since the closing of the New York Stock Exchange not a single national bank of New York City had, according to the sworn statements of the banks, either sold or ordered sold the collateral held as security for any call loan because of omission to pay such loan, and that four-fifths of the banks have refrained from calling, since the closing of the Exchange, any of the outstanding loans, although requiring customers to furnish additional collateral where this was needed.

"A summary of the statements received shows that twenty-nine of the thirty-three national banks report that they have not discriminated against securities by requiring the withdrawal of any of the collateral held on their loans. Three banks report that customers were requested to withdraw from loans certain collateral which was regarded as unsatisfactory. One bank submitted a list of twenty-one stocks, about one-half of which were dividend-payers, which they had requested their customers to withdraw from loans and to substitute other securities for those withdrawn.

"Twenty-nine banks report that they hold no loans upon which they are requiring customers to maintain a margin of more than 25 per cent. Four banks explained that they were requiring customers to maintain additional margins where certain classes of securities were held as collateral for loans.

"Twenty-seven banks stated that they had called no loans since the closing of the New York Stock Exchange. The aggregate of the loans which the other six banks reported that they had called was about $2,500,000. Of the loans called, about 50 per cent. were paid.

"Thirty-one banks reported that they had called no loans which they had placed for account of their correspondents. Two banks reported about $2,000,000 of loans called for account of correspondents, about three-fourths of which loans were taken over by the banks which had loaned the money for their correspondents.

"Eight banks reported no new call loans made since the closing of the New York Stock Exchange. The remaining twenty-five banks reported new call loans since Aug. 1 aggregating $51,700,000, but how far these represented maturing time loans transferred to call was not disclosed. The amount of call loans voluntarily paid was not stated by the banks."

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	6	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Belgium	7	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Austria	8	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5½	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	6	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	6	Aug. 10, 1914
Bank of the Netherl'ds.	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal	3	July 9, 1914
Bank of Bombay	4	Aug. 7, 1914

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San. F.
Sept. 7	Holiday.			
Sept. 8	Par	†30c	*40c	Par
Sept. 9	Par	†30c	*15c	Par
Sept. 10	Par	†20c	Par	Par
Sept. 11	Par	†20c	Par	Par
Sept. 12	Par	†20c	Par	Par

*Premium. †Discount.

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Sept. 7	24½d.	Sept. 10	25d.
Sept. 8	24 15-16d.	Sept. 11	25 2-16d.
Sept. 9	24 15-16d.	Sept. 12	25 3-16d.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

MONDAY.

J. H. Mayers at 141 West Seventeenth Street.—Paper boxes, unfinished boxes, and reels, &c., assets of New York Ruching Reel Company, Inc.

TUESDAY.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street.—Men's high-grade street and dress clothing; boys' suits and overcoats, &c.

David W. Blow & Co., 13 Lispenard Street.—Dry goods, cloaks, and suits.

Charles Jacobs Company, 10 Greene Street.—Women's suits, retail stock of men's furnishings.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street.—Heavy and medium weight worsteds, suitings, &c.; men's and women's wear.

WEDNESDAY.

Van Praag & Co.—Jewelry and diamonds, ornaments and clocks.

David W. Blow & Co., Inc.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

THURSDAY.

David W. Blow & Co., Inc.—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co.—Jewelry and diamonds, ornaments, and clocks.

FRIDAY.

David W. Blow & Co.—General merchandise, also about 2,000 dozen men's Winter caps.

Charles Jacobs Company—Shirts, hosiery, suspenders, children's coats, women's suits and clothing.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first regular monthly luncheon of the 1914-1915 season will be given by the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, on Friday of this week, at 1 o'clock. The meeting will be an open forum for the discussion of the present situation in export circles, as affected by the war. Questions will be answered by exporters well posted on their subjects.

The regular monthly meeting of the Inventors' League of the United States, Inc., will be held tomorrow night at Sheffel Hall, 194 Third Avenue. A visit to the Eighteenth Street telephone exchange will be the feature of the meeting.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Grotjean-Lobe Co.; H. W. Strauss, representing; 121 Prince.
BERWICK—Berwick Stores Co.; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; O. A. Pealer, house furn. goods; 18 E. 33.
BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, millinery, ribbons; 1,261 B'way.
BINGHAMTON—John J. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, linens, dress goods, silks; Grand.
BOISE—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. M. Morris, ladies' garments; 43 Leonard.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, wash goods; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. N. Graves, waists; Miss S. Stearns, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. E. Tarhow, umbrellas, ribbons; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—D. S. Komiss & Co.; D. S. Komiss, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, cloaks, suits, dresses; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—David Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, cloaks, suits; 48 Leonard.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. H. Collins, children's, misses' ready-to-wear; 214 Church.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, ribbons, jewelry; C. C. Carpenter, general mdse.; 214 Church.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; Mrs. H. MacKenzie, wash goods; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—L. S. Goldschmidt & Co.; J. P. Atkins, ladies', infants' wear; Navarre.
HARTFORD—C. Misch; Mr. Simon, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. W. Lamkins, wash goods; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER—Hager & Brother; Miss E. Martin, laces, neckwear, ribbons, trimmings; 75 Spring.
LAWRENCE—Reid & Hughes Co.; L. E. Bennink, wash goods; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; J. W. Aikins, wash goods; 75 Spring.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Son; G. W. Anderson, suits, coats, dresses, furs, skirts; 214 Church.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, wash goods; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Runce Co.; C. W. Cramer, wash goods; 75 Spring.
MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; B. L. Strauss, notions, books, stationery; 71 W. 23d.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. Ewing, wash goods; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. C. Burwell, wash goods; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; S. E. Chandler, domestics; 320 Church; York.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; T. H. Galligan, laces; 55 White; Hermitage.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. Bussey, wash goods; 75 Spring.
PADUCAH—W. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Scott, wash goods; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; G. Chalmers, wash goods; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, girls' coats, raincoats; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss E. Arthur, millinery; Miss G. E. Johnson, millinery; 60 W. 33d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. Connor, millinery; 87 West 26th.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
SALEM—W. G. Webber Co.; J. Walsh, wash goods; 75 Spring.
SAN FRANCISCO—Davis-Schonwasser Co.; Miss K. E. Keegan, underwear, corsets, petticoats, negligees; Great Northern.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; J. Brown, wash goods; 75 Spring.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; 26 E. 17th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; C. H. Chessman, wash goods; 75 Spring.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Cohen, jobs, Fall coats, suits; 1,161 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Merc. Co.; E. S. Levis, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
SUPERIOR—H. Levine, white, chinchilla coats; 1,161 B'way.
UTICA—A. S. & T. Hunter; M. Fuhrman, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Grand.
WATERBURY—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. Wallace, wash goods; 75 Spring.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons Co.; Miss A. Hagan, waists, dresses, coats; 215 4 Av.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear; Miss B. Goldman representing; 215 4th Av.
WHEELING—L. S. Good & Co.; L. S. Good, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, wash goods; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. K. Stanley, wash goods; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 75 Spring; Latham.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Rordyce & Co.; C. E. Gibson, wash goods; 75 Spring.

Why England and Germany Went to War

The Official "White Papers" of Both Countries in Pamphlet Form.

Occasionally the public interest to be served by the distribution of a pamphlet is so great that the newspapers owe it all the free advertising they can give. Such is the case with the full text of the White Paper of the British Foreign Office and the memorandum issued by the German Government, which THE NEW YORK TIMES has brought out in pamphlet form and is selling at ten cents.

Everybody who wishes to form a coherent and unprejudiced opinion of the relations of the two great powers—Great Britain and Germany—should read the diplomatic correspondence. And no one who fails to do so has longer any intellectual right to express a cocksure opinion on the struggle. Here is a body of evidence of the most substantial character. It deserves the attention of every thoughtful citizen. Up to date nothing has thrown such a clear white light on the sources of the present desperate calamity as the full text of the diplomatic correspondence of the two powers, in whose leadership a large share of the civilization of the world rests.—From an Editorial in The Boston Herald, Aug. 28, 1914.

The full text of the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the war is given in the White Paper of the British Foreign Office and in the Memorandum ("White Paper") issued by the German Government, both of which were published in The New York Times, the only newspaper in the world that published them in full. These two important documents have been reprinted by The New York Times in pamphlet form, and will be mailed to any address for ten cents. This pamphlet is absolutely essential to any one who wishes to form an unprejudiced opinion of the relative positions of Germany and Great Britain as to responsibility for the war. The diplomatic correspondence is complete and official.

Mailed to any address,

PRICE TEN CENTS.

The New York Times
Times Square, New York

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Unsettled weather, with showers in the great central valleys and the lake regions, extending by Tuesday into the East and South, are the forecasts by the Weather Bureau tonight for the first part of the coming week.

"Temperatures will be near the seasonal average in the Southern States," says the bulletin, "and below normal elsewhere, with frosts probably along the Northern border and in the Northwestern States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions."

Pressure continues abnormally low over the plains States and the Western Canadian Provinces, and there were showers in these regions and the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain region. Showers were also reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Temperatures have risen over the great central valleys and the lake region, and they have fallen decidedly over the north plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Temperatures below the seasonal average continued in the Atlantic States.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with probably showers Monday and Tuesday in the middle and north plains States, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region.

In the East and South the weather will be fair Monday and probably become unsettled Tuesday.

Temperatures will rise Monday and Tuesday throughout the East, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region and fall Tuesday in the south plains States and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh variable, mostly northeast, Monday and Tuesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong northeast; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast, probably strong over northern portion.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, rising temperature.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	60	37	4 P. M.	65	65
6 A. M.	59	56	6 P. M.	65	62
9 A. M.	65	62	9 P. M.	57	60
12 M.	70	65	11 P. M.	55	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 56 at 5 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.41 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.43 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
3:20—139 Cherry St.; owner not given	$15
4:35—56 W. 28 St.; Orloff	$5,000
5:28—212 Willis Av.; Aaron Marcus	Slight
6:50—622 6 Av.; Milton Freeman	$20
10:10—316 E. 23 St.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
12:15—117 W. 43 St.; C. Berger	Slight
12:35—229 W. 4 St.; G. Dawson	Slight
12:45—389 E. 10 St.; L. Holtender	Slight
1:30—939 Columbus Av.; W. Pollack	Slight
2:25—688 8 Av.; A. Steinthal	Slight
4:05—567 Broome St.; not given	Slight
4:25—53 Westchester Sq.; J. Butler	Slight
4:45—Claremont P'kway and Park Av.; N. Central R. R.	Slight
5:10—187 St. and Northern Av.; auto of A. Pattunio	$75
5:25—Delancey and Essex Sts.; B. R. T. Co	Slight
5:35—739 2 Av.; L. Schwartz	Slight
6:40—176 St., bet. Ft. Wash. and Haven Avs.; not given	Slight
6:45—177 St. and White Plains Av.; Knobloch Grocery Co.	$3,000
7:30—74 Oliver St.; not given	Slight
7:30—12 W. 99 St.; Ida Williams	Slight
8:45—149 Broome St.; Morris Livingston	$100
9:15—348 E. 54 St.; John Wagner	Slight
9:55—62 Thompson St.; Fred Southack	Slight
10:20—Olinville Av. and Lester St.; F. McGarry	Not given
11:35—134 Eldredge St.; not given	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; rising temperature, fresh to strong n. e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh s. e. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon. Tues., unsettled; cooler in n.; fresh s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Mon.; cooler in n. Tues., fair and cooler.

Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Thunder showers Mon.; somewhat lower temperature. Tues., cloudy and cooler.

Ark.—Fair Mon. Tues., thunder showers with somewhat lower temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. Tues., unsettled, probably showers in w.

Ohio—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon. Tues., cloudy, probably followed by showers; fresh s. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon., except showers in extreme n. Tues., showers; strong s. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon.; probably showers in n.; Tues. showers, somewhat lower temperature; strong s. winds.

Mich. and Wis.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; strong s. winds.

Minn.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; fresh s. winds.

Ia.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; somewhat cooler Tues.

Mo.—Thunder showers Mon.; cooler in n. w.; Tues. showers and cooler.

N. and S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably showers.

Neb.—Cloudy, with probably showers Mon.; cooler in s. e.; Tues. unsettled.

Kan.—Showers and cooler Mon.; Tues. cloudy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:39|Sun sets..6:13|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:04	2:34	8:08	9:14
Governors Island	2:07	2:54	8:46	9:58
Hell Gate	3:57	4:44	10:26	11:38

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 13.

SS Finland, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
SS Touraine, Havre, Sept. 4.
SS Zulia, Curacao, Sept. 5.
SS Monterey, Havana, Sept. 9.
SS China, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
SS Aquila, Swansea, Aug. 10.
SS Ellen, Baltimore, Aug. 29.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 10.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Sept. 10.
SS St. Oswald, Galveston, Sept. 3.
SS Kentuckian, Philadelphia, Sept. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Potsdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 3
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Sept. 3
Jan Van Nassau	St. Marc	Sept. 9
Justin	Barbados	Sept. 6
Suriname	Santiago	Sept. 9
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 9
Grayson	San Juan	Sept. 8
Damara	Cristobal	Sept. 7
Atene	Genoa	Aug. 28
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 9
Lampasas	Mobile	Sept. 8
El Occidente	Galveston	Sept. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Menominee	London	Sept. 5
Arracan	Cardiff	Sept. 2
Limon	Limon	Sept. 9
Panama	Colon	Sept. 9
Antilla	Cienfuegos	Sept. 9
Athinai	Patras	Sept. 1
Concho	Galveston	Sept. 9
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 12
Patria	Marseilles	Sept. 3
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Re d'Italia	Naples	Sept. 3
Cretic	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	Sept. 4
Seminole	S. Domingo	Sept. 11
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Sept. 11
Rio de Janeiro	Bahia	Aug. 29
El Alba	Galveston	Sept. 10
Comal	Key West	Sept. 11

DUE THURSDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Almirante	Kingston	Sept. 12
Colorado	Dundee	Sept. 6
Suruga	Cardiff	Sept. 4
Virginie	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Kent	Pernambuco	Sept. 2
El Rio	New Orleans	Sept. 12
Philadelphia	San Juan	Sept. 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Hero	Penarth	Sept. 8
Marie	Kingston	Sept. 13
El Sol	Galveston	Sept. 12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Principello	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Andyk	Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Cameronia	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Ageroen	Shields	Sept. 3
Chr. Knudsen	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Hanseat	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Vigilancia	Havana	Sept. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sao Paulo, Bahia	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Drumcliffe, Montevideo	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Zinal, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Mayaguez	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Industry, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Huron, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Limon, Port Limon	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Suriname, Belize	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Ausonia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Manitou, London		10:30 A.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seguranca, Nassau	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Jan Van Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Canning, Manchester		10:00 A.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 380 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 304 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras at noon. Ward Line.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 254 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 262 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 70 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 12 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 106 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 685 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Grayson, San Juan to New York, was 281 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 411 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 432 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 118 miles S. at 8 P. M. Porto Rico Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, Sept. 12.
SS Columbia, at Moville, Sept. 13.

Sailed.

SS Cameronia, from Moville, Sept. 12.

Passed.

SS Minnehaha, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Espagna, New York for Havre, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 15, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 16, SS Athamas.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Sept. 15, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 14, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 21, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 23, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 15, SS Bergensfjord, and at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 23, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 15, SS Europa; at 5 P. M. Sept. 18, SS Ancona, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 21, SS Regina di Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China	Sept. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru	Sept. 17
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Sept. 15
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Minnesota	Sept. 21
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria	Sept. 21
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	Sept. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Teucer	Sept. 24
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—	Sept. 21

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Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania

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(Subject to Change)

†Campania	Wed., Sept. 16,	10 a.m.
LUSITANIA	Wed., Sept. 23,	1 a.m.
MAURETANIA	Wed., Sept. 30,	1 a.m.
†Campania	Wed., Oct. 7,	10 a.m.
LUSITANIA	Wed., Oct. 14,	1 a.m.
MAURETANIA	Wed., Oct. 21,	1 a.m.
†Campania	Wed., Oct. 28,	10 a.m.
LUSITANIA	Wed., Nov. 4,	1 a.m.

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Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
St. Louis..Sept. 16, noon | St. Paul..Sept. 23, noon

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'waska.Sep.26,10:30 AM | Minne'ha.Oct. 3, 10 AM

Red Star Line
New York—Liverpool
*Finland..Sep. 19, 10 AM | Zeeland..Sep. 26, 10 AM
*Under American Flag.

White Star Line
New York—Liverpool Direct
OLYMPIC SEPT. 26, 10 A. M.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
CELTIC, Sept. 16, noon | BALTIC, Sept. 23, noon
*N. Y., †Boston, †Azores, †*Gibraltar, Naples
*CRETIC...Sept. 20, noon | †CANOPIC.....Oct. 3
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE.
Sailings for **HAVRE**

FRANCE	Sept. 16,	10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE	Sept. 19,	3 P. M.
CHICAGO	Sept. 26,	3 P. M.
ESPAGNE	Oct. 3,	3 P. M.
FRANCE	Oct. 7,	10 A. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Oct. 17,	3 P. M.

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Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
AUSONIA, Sept. 17, Noon.
Cameronia..Sept. 26, noon | Columbia...Oct. 3, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM.
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Rotterdam....Sept. 15, 10 AM | NewAmsterd'm.Sep.29
Potsdam....Sept. 22, 10 AM | Noordam......Oct. 6

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
PATRIA, Sept. 23—SANT' ANNA, Oct. 6
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Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Mary Powell"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; returning by boat or rail, $1.10. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing; 100 miles of marvelous scenery; with time to drive around the Post.
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Encircling Manhattan Isle; 40 miles; lecturer; music. Lv. Ft. W. 42d St. daily and Sunday, 10:30 and 2:30. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

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Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Steamer "Mary Powell"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail, $1.10.

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New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., week days at 6 P. M.

New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.

Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 3 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30 P. M.

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Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 132d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M. Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music. LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mountain. McAllister Steamboat Co.

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Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

FRANCE

FRANCE:—
Army:—
Artillery—New method of shell fire invented by Commandant Malanderin, April 12, IV., 2:6.
England, Relations with, see GEORGE V., King of England; QUADRUPLE Alliance.
Germany, Relations with—Arrest of Clement Bayard, French airship constructor, on charge of espionage, considered as revenge for capture of Zeppelin airship by French army; members of both Parliaments meet in Switzerland to improve relations, May 31; III., 3:2.
See also ALSACE-LORRAINE; QUADRUPLE Alliance.
Russia, Relations with—Special article by Alexander Konta showing France's interest in trial mobilization of Russian army, Apr. 12, VI., 9:1.
See also QUADRUPLE Alliance.

The above is a reproduction of a few of the items which, under the head of FRANCE, fill nearly three columns in the last volume of THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, which is an encyclopaedia of events reported in The New York Times. A guide to all metropolitan newspapers. Issued quarterly.

$2 a volume; $8 a year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
Times Square, New York.

ALL BUT 3 BANKS IN BIG-CITY LOAN

Subscriptions Allotted According to Respective Deposits of Banking Institutions.

CITY NOW HAS $125,000,000

$12,000,000 Foreign Obligations Will Be Paid This Month—First Payment Due Today.

The list of banks and trust companies that participated in the $100,000,000 loan to the city is given below, with the amount of their subscriptions. These subscriptions were allotted according to the respective deposits of the institutions.

The allotments were taken up by the 124 listed, comprising all the banks and trust companies in the entire city except three. In the case of each of these three it proved impossible to get a quorum of the board of Directors together in time to authorize the subscriptions. The aggregate of these canceled allotments was divided between the syndicate managers, J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

This made up the quota of $100,000,000, to which was added $166,666.66 for interest for ten days, the notes being dated Sept. 1 and the payments having been made on Friday. In the list the amounts given include the ten days' interest in the case of each subscriber.

When the transaction was completed each subscribing bank delivered its check to the City Chamberlain, who indorsed it and deposited it in the bank by which it was drawn. The money thus remains on deposit with each of the subscribing banks until it is needed by the city. It is not expected that all of it will be withdrawn before Jan. 1. In the meantime the city will receive 2 per cent. interest on its balances.

The subscriptions were as follows:

New York Trust Co.	$1,174,955.00
Corn Exchange Bank	3,014,015.00
Transatlantic Trust Co.	82,136.67
Coal and Iron National Bank	277,461.67
International Bank	58,096.67
Fidelity Bank	40,066.67
Nat. Butchers and Drovers' Bank	86,143.33
Columbia Trust Co.	1,537,558.33
Battery Park National Bank	73,121.67
Hanover National Bank	3,514,848.33
New Netherland Bank	142,236.67
Bryant Park Bank	42,070.00
Bank of New York	821,366.67
Security Bank	506,843.33
Chatham and Phenix Nat. Bank	868,445.00
Westchester Avenue Bank	23,038.33
American Exchange Nat. Bank	1,903,166.67
Metropolitan Bank	460,766.67
Fulton Trust Co.	340,566.67
Bank of the Metropolis	507,845.00
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	1,664,770.00
Hillside Bank	18,030.00
Second National Bank	501,835.00
Lincoln Trust Co.	344,573.33
Homestead Bank	19,031.67
Gotham National Bank	95,158.33
Chase National Bank	4,579,620.00
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	428,713.33
Mutual Bank	218,863.33
Mechanics and Metals' Nat. Bank	3,399,656.67
Colonial Bank	280,466.67
Garfield National Bank	380,633.33
Fidelity Trust Co.	234,390.00
Hamilton Trust Co.	238,396.67
United States Trust Co.	2,323,866.67
Germania Bank	221,368.33
First National Bank	4,232,041.67
Kings County Trust Co.	618,028.33
Bank of Coney Island	21,035.00
Chelsea Exchange Bank	90,150.00
North Side Bank, Brooklyn	105,175.00
Peoples' Trust Co., Brooklyn	602,001.67
Astor Trust Co.	620,031.67
National City Bank	7,800,980.00
Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co.	472,786.67
National Park Bank	3,627,035.00
Greenwich Bank	429,715.00
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn	267,445.00
Brooklyn Trust Co.	826,375.00
Seaboard National Bank	1,162,935.00
West Side Bank	189,315.00
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	3,902,493.33
Broadway Central Bank	17,028.33
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	828,378.33
Central Trust Co.	2,997,988.33
Bank of United States	77,128.33
Pacific Bank	196,326.67
Manufacturers-Citizens' Trust Co., Brooklyn	418,696.66
Franklin Trust Co.	299,498.33
Century Bank	239,431.67
State Bank	958,595.00
Union Trust Co.	2,064,435.00
National City Bank, Brooklyn	180,300.00
East River National Bank	70,116.67
Bank of Long Island	231,885.00
Columbia Bank	286,476.67
Irving National Bank	1,916,188.33
Bowery Bank	135,225.00
Metropolitan Trust Co.	812,351.67
German-American Bank	166,276.67
Citizens' Central National Bank	867,443.33
Liberty National Bank	1,060,765.00
Home Trust Co.	116,193.33
First National Bank of Corona	21,035.00
Harriman National Bank	459,765.00
National Bank of Far Rockaway	15,025.00
Equitable Trust Co.	2,655,418.33
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	608,011.67
German Exchange Bank	138,230.00
Bayside National Bank	9,015.00
Importers and Traders' Nat. Bank	956,591.67
Guaranty Trust Co.	5,625,360.00
Bankers Trust Co.	4,076,783.33
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	1,119,863.33
Merchants' National Bank	841,400.00
Hudson Trust Co.	98,163.33
Yorkville Bank	201,335.00
Lincoln National Bank	617,026.67
Peoples' Bank	92,153.33
Twenty-third Ward Bank	68,113.33
Bank of America	1,053,753.33
Commercial Nat. Bank, L. I. City	17,028.33
Mutual Alliance Trust Co.	346,576.67
New York County National Bank	362,603.33
National Bank of Commerce	4,689,803.33
Sherman National Bank	85,141.67
Queens County Trust Co.	79,131.67
Market and Fulton National Bank	367,611.67
First Nat. Bank, Ozone Park	19,031.67
Fifth National Bank	168,280.00
Union Exchange National Bank	402,670.00
Bank of Washington Heights	50,083.33
Tottenville National Bank	3,005.00
Mariners' Harbor National Bank	5,008.33
Chemical National Bank	985,640.00
Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank	352,586.67
Fifth Avenue Bank	572,953.33
Peoples' National Bank, Brooklyn	53,088.33
First National Bank of Jamaica	24,040.00
Bank of Flatbush	33,055.00
Broadway Trust Co.	553,921.67
Bronx National Bank	39,065.00
Richmond Borough National Bank	12,020.00
Empire Trust Co.	693,153.33
First National Bank of Brooklyn	132,220.00
Greenpoint National Bank	33,055.00
Bronx Borough Bank	78,130.00
Ridgewood National Bank	48,071.67
Montauk Bank	24,040.00
Port Richmond National Bank	30,050.00
Stapleton National Bank	21,035.00
Public Bank	356,593.33
First National Bank of Whitestone	7,011.67
Commercial Trust Co.	129,215.00
J. P. Morgan & Co.	694,155.00
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	694,155.00
Total	$100,166,666.66

The city now has on hand about $125,000,000 cash. The first of its obligations abroad will be due today, the amount being $100,000, payable in London. The payment will be handled by J. P. Morgan & Co. During the rest of September the city will have to pay about $11,500,000 more in London and Paris.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

Hughes & Hammond

34 Pine Street

Mortgage Loans Exclusively

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BROADWAY THEATRE BUILDING,
Northeast Corner
Broadway and 41st St.
Desirable Offices for Rent
Superintendent on premises.
Apply for Terms,
FELIX ISMAN, INC.,
299 Madison Avenue.

FOR LEASE
ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR
Cor. 34th St. and Madison Ave.
All New York Passes This
Desirable Business Corner
Fine Light and Show Windows
W. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.,
185 Madison Avenue.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Baker & Bennett<N D Cass.
Erickson<Kruger.
Colwell<Matz Tire.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg., 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
F. De Angelis,
A. M. Somerfield,
Louis Schwartz,
S. Goldenkranz,
Arkin & Guild,
B. & S. Stein,
Eisenstein & Rein,
Moritz & Glaxon,
John P. Melhado,
Marin T. Milligan,
Hubert V. O'Malley,
Elias Rothenbaum,
G. J. & A. Fallara,
Carl Ackerman,
Freedman & Wohl,
B. Lupinek,
Henry M. Adelson,
J. B. de Gratresse,
Nicola Di Marco,
Samuel Lindeband,
Ethel Jackson,
Hyman Jacobs,
Peter McEneany,
C. Gottlieb & Co.,
Abraham Seidman,
Michael Karf,
Metzer & Zellicowitz,
Theodore Wicke,
Edward Schott,
Albert F. Harlow,
Harrison J. Uhl,
Evelyn N. Thaw,
C. & D. Weinstein,
James K. Ryan,
Samuel Neiman,
Hennig & Blitz,
William J. Atwood,
George Kobrick,
S. Bergfeld,
Charles Kling, Jr.,
M. T. Waterman,
Andrew Zwieman.
Under objections:
Janet L. Durant,
Morris Rovner,
Charles A. Nones,
James Katz,
Herman A. Meyers,
Hyman Scheinberg,
Sig. Kantrowitz,
A. P. & L. Buchberg,
G. H. & S. F. Sutton,
Kaplan & Barrasch,
William C. Leahey,
Jacob Steinberg,
Benjamin Pector,
H. & W. Sallman,
Moritz & Glaxon,
Adjourned cases:
Emily Laudan,
Paul Haebler,
T. McNaughton,
M. & P. Javitz,
Washburn & Holton.
Involuntary cases:
Petition<Margaret M. Fritz.
Petition<A. W. Johnson.
Petition<C. F. Dimond.
Motions:
Kushner & Schechmer,
L. Ettlinger Co.,
M. Jarmulowsky,
M. Posnick,
Hydrox Chem Co.,
A. & J. Scheinberg,
Deutsch Brothers,
Adolf Mandel,
Lowenfeld Brothers,
A. M. Oppenheim,
J. H. Simmons Pub Co.,
Guzy Brothers,
Kearney Hat Works,
Internat Post C Co.,
N. Y. R. E. Security Co., (2,)
Pell & Co.,
Hollins & Co.,
Tobias, Greenthal & Mendelson,
E. J. Samson, (2,)
Nat'l Gas & Elec Fix Co.,
F. D. Green & Co.,
Robert T. Lyons,
Andrew Cemep,
Sobel & Weintraub,
Adams, Schrey & Co.,
Eaton, Ives & Co.,
H. & S. G. Lindemann,
Gochnour, Sobel & Co.,
Pell & Co.,
Israel Solomon,
J. T. Reinhardt, (2.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.—Litigated motions.

In re Lipschitz.
Goldstein<I R T (2 acts.)
Troyana<McLaughlin (2 acts.)
Pfeiffer<Mayhew.
Sheff'ld Farms<Richmond.
Epstein<Smolensky.
Satriani<Galligan.
Finnegan<Wiesbecker.
Pease & Elliman<Term W'house Co.
McGloin<Page & Co.
Hall Music<Partel.
Kazahevitch<Witherbee.
Re Alderman, &c.
Josias<Shaine.
Satriani<Galligan.
Harris<Harris.
Re Alfert (Bernstein.)
NY Life<Huppert.
Rubino<Hagzin.
Lincoln Tr<Wiegand.
Gurnee<Herzog.
Stuckart<Stuckart.
Gurnee<Herzog.
Re Rosenberg.
Gleichenhaus<Gleichenhaus.
Darling<Juniata Mfg.
Slavitz<Herlihy Con.
Nachman<Babraw.
Re Rosenthal & Co.
Cunningham<Cunningham.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
E River Mills<164 Bldg Co.
Freille<Schatzken.
Kraft<Same.
Lowdham<Same.
Wisch<Same.
Same<Same.
Ritz Carlton<Andrews
Kaufman<Bayer.
Re Barton, (E 213 St.)
Frances<Hancock Con Co.
Fingerhut<Asen.
Neroflansky<Hebrew Sausage Factory.
Goodman<Dockterman
Costanza<Sitzer.
Tuzzeo<Am Bond.
Hickey<Stoops.
Moore<O'Rourke.
Slavitz<Palladeno.
Gelin<Trachtenberg.
Bayer<Bayer.
Armstrong<Abbott.
NY Life<Coller Con.
Fletcher<Convent Pk Const Co.
Liefeld<Liefeld.
Cramer<Hasgach (2 acts.)
Re Viggiani.
O'Reilly<Guinan.
Blake<Blake.
Streiser<Brimberg.
Am Swedenb Print<Hagemann Con Co.
Maclay<Berliner & G.
Brown<Brown.
Esposita<Esposita.
Zalkin<Sanitary M Specialty Co.
Coulson<Farman.
Re Bohne, McLaughlin Co.
Anderson<Anderson.
Friedman<Friedman.
Hollenbeck<Hollenb'k.
Kling<Kling.
Horseshoers' Union<Callahan.
Duchemin<Duchemin.
Brown<Lotscheck.
Wills<Wills.
Stanton<L V RR.
Sullivan<Kraus.
Re Sells.
Zalkin<Sanitary Supply Co.
Jennings<McNulty Bros.
Megurowsky<Meg'sky.
Rosenthal<1st Pref Realty.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate.

Virginia Hollins,
Sophia Louchheim,
Charles G Dodd,
Frederick Schulman,
Gertrude R Waldo,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Litigated motions.

Borchard<Heiden.
Besler<Trend Magaz.
Littauer<Emb Supply.
Clarke<Weber & F.
Greenwald<Hines.
Man Leas<Chapman.
Marder<Everdell.
Feldman<Gottheimer.
Re Brandt Mfg.
Echelmen<McElfat'ck.
Shapiro<Goldman.
Licht<Licht.
Greenfield<Cit Sag Bk
Ryall<Montrose.
Riehl<Mt Airy Rty.
Mesa<Borchardt.
Galbary<White Firepr
Bauer<Rpy-Elmer Rty
Kramer<Denboskey.
Bailey<Gruen.
Levinson<Levine.
Biegel<United Cigar.
Bernstein<Horovitz.
Hensel<Am Bank Note
Conti<Duffy.
Hirschman<Wangrow.
Rathkoff<Matz & B.
Yalle<Renrew Rty.
Riordan<Levitt.
Kennedy<Wolf.
Drucker<I R T.
Liebovitz<same.
Wood<same.
Garner<same.
Berkowitz<same.
Greenstein<same.
Block<same.
Rosenfeld<same.
Altman<same.
Walfensohn<same.
Alexander<same.
Goldstein<same.
Greenwald<same.
Gregorio<same.
Wolf<same.
Damovitz<same.
Rosenthal<same.
Robbins<same.
Quarles<same.
Littman<same.
Carolan<same.
Egan<same.
Battle<same.
Cosby<same.
Goldberg<same.
Myers<same.
Mittlesberg<same.
Greenstein<same.
India W Brew<Wasser, (2 acts.)
Wilson<Ind El Supply
Galbraith<Johnson.
Altman & Co<Dunn.
Falk<Cohen.
Zuhr<McElfatrick.
Traders Com<Am O C
Bear Mill Mfg<Brody.
Davis<New Amst Cas
Dimieri<McMullen Co.
Mendetz<Wood & Co.
Goldstein<Rubinsky, (2 acts.)
Silverman<Kursheedt.
Moffitt<Abrahams.
Simons<Montague Mail Mach.
Same<same.
Elle<Roossin.
Weening<Block.
Cent Tube<Eagle Pipe.
Wiener<Ross.
Hamb-Am L<Ocean SS
Marks<Blumstein.
Krakauer<Gordon.
Sadak<Degnon Con.
Cent Tube<Eagle Pipe
Tucker-Speyers<Safe & Ventilating.
Stearns<Convent Gar.
Packard Acme Gar<Parlaghy.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Germania Life Ins Co<Borough Inv—Elek J. Ludvigh. David Israel<Abraham Kassel—Francis P Kenny.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Park Av & 54th St Co<Wainright—A Mitchell Leslie.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Sept. 15.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Edward Koch,
Jessie M Hanrahan,
Eleanor R Hanrahan,
Jerome W Hanrahan,
Clara Ehret.
Wills for probate:
Margaret A Cronin,
Charles Brandin,
Ernst Spormann,
Josephine Grimm,
Louis D Appel,
William G Ruppel,
Rosa Spiehler,
August Schleck,
Gottfried Schalle.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Jaycox, J. Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Shepard Av.
Re Branden-Sylvester R.
Basel<Fee.
Dolan<Bedford Co.
Gordon<Gordon.
Christie<B H R R.
Gorman<same.
Cerpico<same.
Wissert<same.
Julian<same.
Randazzo<Nas Elec R
Cullaton<same.
Schrifer<same.
Redson<N Y Con RR.
Kline<same.
Same<same.
Koppel<So B'klyn Ry.
Neurviler<B, Q Co & S R R.
Zierlen<Zierlen.
Hoh<Hoh et al.
Gibbs<Gibbs.
Bach<Steilen.
Rhinow<Rhinow.
Polo<Almont Holding Co.
Same<same.
Marcus<Teitler.
Same<same.
Walcott<Walcott.
W. F. Kenny Co<CNY
Altkrug<Altkrug.
Lazarowitz<Wolf.
People<Edelstein.
Albere<Drescher.
Re Price.
Gr N Y S Bank<Fitzpatrick.
Pomerantz<Appleb'm.
Same<same.
Waterbury<Waterb'y.
Girards<Marquardt.
Karpuk<N Y Sanitary Utilization.
Rego<Price.
Johnston<Branagan.
Shirk<Zegarski.
Re Pigott.
Selinger<E Dist Con.
Same<same.
De Bekker<Stokes Co.
Rosello<Rotella.
Egerton<Egerton.
Senf<Stearns.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Zeese<Zeese.
Clayton<Clayton.
Guernsey<Baker.
School Dist 20, &c<Lenhardt.
Helland<Helland.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Christian P. Monad,
Isaac Lerberg,
Minna Berghauser,
May Kelley,
Mary A. Plimmer,
Joseph Seifert,
Caroline Brown,
Annie Rubens,
Arthur Connor,
John Schmakenberg,
Richard McNerney,
Maria Delcaso,
Mary Foley,
Elizabeth George,
Anna Browne.
Acctg. in ests.:
J. Underhill,
Henry Holler,
Hilan Moe,
Bridget Quinn,
Phillip Rothacker,
Ellen Barry,
Patrick McCann,
Hanna Bergen,
Joseph Carroll,
Mary Pollack.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Clarkin,
Margaret McCabe,
Kenneston infants,
Ann Carney,
James Carroll,
Harriett V. King,
Henry Rosenthal,
Elizabeth Heine.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of David Pearson.

WESTCHESTER.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.

Young Bros L<Christiancy.
1st N Bank Ossining<New Castle.
Barker<Barker et al.
Rocco<Jackson.
Judron<Duncan.
Cryan<Gebbi.
Duell<Giles.
Romeo<Boswell.
Pereny<Webster.
Hearn<Wells.
Giuliano<Ciuci.
Doherty<Weldon.
Robinson<McGee.
Wadleigh<City & Co Contract.
Siebrecht<same.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Clark<Bombaci.
Wyand<Stewart.
Myer<Knieriem.
Cunneen<Sutton.
Larchmont Water<Reynolds.
N Y I U Water<Fairchild.
Witt<Hendrick.
Russe<Deveson.
Stoeker<Gryzbowski.
Leiss<Goss.
Ward<Wetzel.
McCartney<W'chester St R R.
Conklin<Sansone.
Leeper<W'chester St Ry.
Ferguson<Port Chester.
Obermeyer & Liebman<Consolazio.
Consolazio<Obermeyer & Liebman.
Stevens<Anderson.
Marx<Pirone.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Lounsbury<Gioacchini
Mahlstedt<Vignola.
Perrine<Krave & Finlay.
Forbes<Hills.
Potter<Wh Plains.
Osborn<Morgan.
Tillinghast<Henderson
Chickering<Albro Piano.
Ellis<N Y & Stamf'd R R.
Perrine<Krave & Finlay.
Clarke<Brown.
Armstrong<N Y Tel.
Quinby<Beal.
McDonald<Gibson.
Cedar Auto Co<Friedman.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, J.

Probate of wills:
Daniel E. Safford,
Hannah Metzger,
George W. Horton,
George W. Smith,
Sarah J. Flandreau,
Maggie Edwards,
A. H. Clark,
F. Warren Wright,
Annie H. Portman,
Sarah J. Carr,
Emma Parsons,
Rebecca N. Houston,
Patrick Whalen,
Ellen McCoy,
James W. Roache,
Margaret Gately,
James M. Hunt,
Frank C. Deveson,
Mary J. Edwards,
Gabrielle Searlate,
John F. Spaulding,
Horace U. Cumming,
Katherine L. Schuyler,
Agnes L. Lent,
Samuel Cohen,
Charles J. Hite.

Real estate procdg. and motion: Arthur Holland.

Executor's acctg.:
R. B. Farrington,
Andrew Schock,
John A. Gwynne,
A. V. Washburn,
Evelyn T. Coffin,
Admr's acctg.:
Rosanna H. Davis,
George Fedore,
Charles H. Coe,
Martina Ernst.
Motions:
James L. Reynolds,
Heine infants,
Gaetano Raimondi,
Emma Parsons,
John A. Gwynne.
Compulsory acctg.:
Patrick Cloony,
Phoebe S. Brouwer.

To compel payment of claim: Lina Peyser.

Administration:
F. E. Dyckman,
Giuseppe De Agazio.
Accounting:
E. H. Haswell,
Anna Dacyszyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS
95 LIBERTY ST. N.Y. Tel. 1884-5-6-7 CORT.
War or Peace
You Must Have a Home
Write for booklet of the
Far Rockaway Auction Sale
3 Desirable Cottages and 7 Plots.
Part of Healy property, 1 block from R. R. Sta., Cornaga Av., Grove St., Seaview Av., and Loretta Place, including Cornaga Av. and Seaview Av. block front.
Sale on premises rain or shine,
Saturday, Sept. 19th, at 2:30

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR LEASE
Very Attractive Residence
Cor. 73rd St. & West End Ave.
16 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS
Furnished or Unfurnished
W. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.,
185 Madison Avenue.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN; $6,000, EASY TERMS. Moorish Suburban Home, near water; country club; 200 ft. frontage; house is new, modern, up to date, never lived in; high-class neighborhood; has large living room with open fireplace, dining room, both panelled in hardwoods; pantry and kitchen; six master's bedchambers, two tiled baths; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, beamed ceilings; 3 min. to express station; 44 min. on Lackawanna R.R. Address Owner, P. O. Box 702, N.Y.C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

Best Location in the City

Business and professional men seeking offices in New York's busy centre will find the highest class of accommodation in

The Times Building
Times Square

Light on all sides; fine elevator service, neighbors of the best grade, and transit facilities at the doors to all parts of the city. Subway Station in basement. Rents from $30 a month up.

Renting Agent in Building—Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

226-236 WEST 70th Street
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Two New, High Class, Fireproof Elevator Apartments
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
containing every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartment
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE STREET
RENTS MODERATE
Now Ready for Occupancy
JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L"

New 12-Story Absolutely Fireproof Apartments

Manchester	**498 West End Ave**
Northwest Corner Broadway and 108th St.	Southeast Corner 84th Street
A Few Choice Apartments	A Few Choice Apartments
6, 7 & 8 Rooms.	6 & 7 Rooms.

These Apartments have large, light rooms, large foyers and exceptional closet room.
Under personal management of the owner. Can be seen at any time.
Superintendent on premises, or
C. E. McMANUS, 45 East 42d St.

"309 West 86th Street"
Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides.
Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT

1 Room & Bath	$450 to $600 Per Annum
2 Rooms & Bath	$720 to $1,020 Per Annum
3 Rooms & 2 Baths	$1,300 to $1,500 Per Annum

Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO., B'way & 99th St.
Telephone Riverside 4546

MANHATTAN—West Side.

530 West End Ave.
Southeast Cor. 86th St.
Two High-Class Apartments
10 Rooms
4 Baths
$4,200
Will Be for Rent October 1st.
Superintendent always on premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served if desired.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $75 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

The Osborne
205 WEST 57TH STREET.
One ten room apartment, with three baths, and one eight room apartment, with two baths; extra servants' rooms with each.
Also to Sublet:
Second floor, sunny, outside apartment, 10 rooms, with 3 baths.
Telephone 6510—Columbus.

8 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT $1800
MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location.
Inquire of Superintendent.
65 Central Park West,
Northeast Corner 66th Street

THE MILLARD
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms.
Rents $35 to $75.

THE WEST VIEW
342 West 71st Street, near Riverside
HIGH CLASS HOUSE
Subway Express 72d Street & Broadway
Eight immense, sunny, light rooms.
All night elevator service. Every modern improvement. Rents very reasonable. Apply Supt. on premises.

THE CORONA
308 West 97th St. and Riverside Drive
HIGH CLASS HOUSE
Subway Express 96th St. & Broadway
Five spacious sunny rooms
All night elevator service. Every modern improvement. Rents very reasonable. Apply premises.

THE DALHOUSIE
40-48 WEST 59TH STREET
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.,
Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure
APARTMENTS 8 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,600 TO $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

55 WEST 95TH STREET.
3, 4, 5, 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $55-$100.
Fireproof elevator house; private street; near Central Park, "L" & Subway stations.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
[illegible]

MANHATTAN—West Side.

226-236 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Two High Class Fireproof Elevator Apartments
Something Entirely New.
3 Rooms and Bath
With Kitchenette
RENTS MODERATE.
Now ready for occupancy.
Just a step to Subway and "L."

Just Completed,
High Class Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
158 West 95th St.
6 Room Apartments,
2 baths, extra basin.
5 Room Apartments,
Extra servants' lavatory
Attractive Rentals.
Julius Tishman & Sons,
18 East 41st Street.
Tel. Murray Hill 7518.

202 WEST 78TH ST.
7-8 Rooms and Bath, $47.50-$55.
Hall service, heat, hot water.
422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)
7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $1,450-$1,700.
Corner house; all outside, large rooms.
Electric light free; standard service.
BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1800—Riverside.

57 West 57th Street
Hotel apartments, three rooms. Studio, two rooms and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. Modern equipments. Electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator.
Care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant facilities.
Rates, $75.00 to $85.00 per month.
Leased by the year only. References required.
Brokers recognized.
H. T. GALPIN.

31 West 11th Street.
THE SUMNER,
8-Story Strictly Fireproof Apartment.
5-Room Suite, $90.
45 West 11th Street.
8-Story Strictly Fireproof Apartment.
4-Room Suites, $55 to $67.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11TH ST.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard service and all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

158 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractive apartments, new, high-class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200-$3,000; also smaller apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Supt., on premises, or Waring, 334 5th Av.

9 West 46th St.
Attractive Apartments, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; moderate rentals.
MARSTON & CO.,
477 Fifth Ave. Tel., 540—Murray Hill.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 and 6 rooms, $40 and $55. 5 West 104th St.
40-42 W. 127TH
5 Rooms, $40; 6 Rooms, $45.

NEAR BROADWAY
109th St., 204 West.—Four and five rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent, $29 to $40.

48 WEST 93D ST.
Choice single apartments; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; all improvements; electricity; convenient to elevated, [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Following Houses Under the Management of
Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.
SMALL APARTMENTS
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES

The Dearborn 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs.	2, 3 & 4 Rooms	*LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Fireproof.* *Unfurnished, $50 to $80. Furnished, $60 to $97.50.*
The Stanwood 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs.	3 & 4 Rooms	*Living Rooms, 18x19.* *Bedrooms, 13x14.* *Unfur'd, $65 to $90. Fur'd, $80 to $110.*
135 West 79th St. Bet. Columbus & Ams. Avs. New Building.	3 & 4 Rooms	*NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING OPEN FOR INSPECTION.* *Living Rooms, 19x20. Chambers, 13x16.* *Rental, $900 to $1,300.*
Strand View 309 West 99th St.	3 Rooms	*LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.* *Fireproof.* *Rental, $60 per Month.*
The Poinciana 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	2, 3 & 4 Rooms	*Unfurnished, $40 to $72.50. Furnished, $50 to $87.50.* *Overlook'g Col'bia Campus. Large, Light Rooms*
The Garland 580 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 139th St.	2 & 4 Rooms	*NEW BUILDING, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS PARK.* *Unfurnished, $30 to $40. Fur'd, $40 to $55.*

Superintendent on Premises at Each House. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner
Apartments of
4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building.
Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
THREE & FOUR ROOMS
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE. Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

3 Rooms	and Bath	$900 to $1200
4 Rooms	and Bath	$1400 to $1800

MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW TWELVE-STORY
Non-housekeeping Apartment.
Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.
All Light, Outside Rooms
Maid service and electric light without charge.
A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
One Doctor's Apartment.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment
with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

Bachelor Apartments
The Berwyck
65-69 West 54th Street
2 Rooms and Bath
Rents, $540 to $1,000
Service included.
Also Doctor's Apartment
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street
or on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit and park; a refined, select house for refined, small families; six and seven light, sunny rooms; modern appointments, telephone extensions. Only $45 and $55. Diagrams of Superintendent, or
Wilcox & Shelton,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

High Class Elevator Apartments,
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$30 to $60.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
Hatbridge, Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
Lease. 'Phone 3927 Morningside.

HAMILTON TERRACE
CORNER 144TH STREET,
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

The Ferncliff
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent from $55 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To lease 4 to 6 rooms in finest elevator apartment house on heights, all night service, refined neighborhood; owners' management; Subway express, $480 and up. Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE OREGON
28 WEST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Eight large, light rooms, baths; extra toilet; parquet floors; rent moderate.

THE MINERVA
363 WEST 118TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Seven and eight rooms, bath, newly decorated, [illegible] up. Superintendent on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MR. COLEMAN
"It is easy to see why you rent your"
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms,	$40-$45
5 "	$50-$60
6 "	$60-$70
7 "	$80-$85

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
N. E. COR. WEST 118TH ST.

The SHORE VIEW
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.
The MONTANA
35 Mt. Morris Park West
6-7-10 ROOMS
$840 TO $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. and Columbus Av.
'Phone, 2750—Columbus.

536 W. 111th St.
AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
3 Rooms, bath (and kitchenette), $540 to $690.
4 Rooms, bath, $690 to $780.
5 Rooms, bath, $840 to $900.
6 Rooms, bath, $960 to $1020.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1050 to $1150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

HAMLET COURT—WILTON,
600 W. 165th. 601 W. 164th.
BLOCK FRONT ON BROADWAY.
All corner apartments; convenient to 168th St. Subway. Cheapest rents on Heights.
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms. $32 to $95.
RIO VISTA 15 to 21 Fort Washington Av.
KITCHENETTE ELEVATOR APTS.
One block from 157th St. Subway Station.
2, 3, 4 LARGE ROOMS, $30 TO $60.
Exceptionally desirable for bachelors.
LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agt., on Premises.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
9 rooms, corner, all outside, large rooms, highly refined elevator apartment, $1,300, worth $2,500, downtown; also 8 rooms, owners' management; Subway express. Westwood Court, 180th St. and Fort Washington Av.

THE HUNTINGTON
218 WEST 112TH ST.
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840.
High-class elevator apartment. Apply on premises, or
HALLAHAN & AHEARN,
271 West 125th St.

BROOKLYN.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.	**The Montana** 11-13 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large. Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.
3 and 4 Rooms.	**The Colonial** 38 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens. Rental, $60.00 to $90.00. All night elevator and telephone service. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
19 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments
315 to 327 Eastern Parkway,
Cor. Franklin Av.
2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.
20 Minutes to Manhattan
Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Supt. on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Pl., St. Johns Pl. car to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS, $28 TO $50.

BRONX.

5-6 GRAND ROOMS.
New building, ready Oct. 1st; all modern improvements; telephone in each apartment; Broadway Subway to 231st St. station, two blocks east to 3057 Bailey Av. Apply owner.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
New Building, eight-story elevator apartment, 7 rooms and bath; modern in every particular. Five minutes Lackawanna Station. Immediate possession. Booklet. Inquire Supt., 57 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Standish Arms NEW (4 & 5 Rooms & Bath) APARTMENTS,
128 William St., corner Vernon Terrace, East Orange, N. J.; 3 Mins. D., L. & W., Grove St. Sta.
All conveniences of a city apartment and comforts of living in a beautiful suburb. OWNER on premises daily.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

771 Madison Av.
S. E. Cor. 66th St.
Telephone Plaza 7735.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths,
$4,500.
One apartment to a floor.
Every modern convenience.
Supt. on premises or your own broker.

On account of general conditions
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 E. 58 St.

To sublet: Apartment unfurnished
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
all outside.
515 PARK AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 60th Street.
$3400.
WILLIAM K. MAXWELL,
128 Broadway, 'Phone 186 Cortlandt, or Superintendent, premises.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.......$1,200-$1,500
3 Rooms and Bath.......$540-$660
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Or Superintendent. on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
30 East 58th Street
Entire floor consisting of suite of large living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and private hallway. All modern improvements.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.
21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $800 to $1,300. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

Near Gramercy Park
Best block down town
8 light rooms & bath, $1,000
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

To Sublet
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Fully furnished apartment in
The Chatsworth
Cor. 72d Street & Riverside Drive.
EWING, BACON & HENRY,
101 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 2500.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, [illegible] send for booklet. MANAGER, [illegible] Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. [illegible]

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. B. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

COLLINS' RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES, near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, B. R. "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or Phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

2,615 Sedgwick Av., (near Kingsbridge Road and 225th Broadway Subway Station.)—Ten rooms, 2 baths; strictly modern dwelling with garage; beautiful high location; superb, unobstructed view, including Hudson River; everything to make a home beautiful; $1,000.

Wanted.

Wanted, small house or flat with private garage attached; steam heat and electric light. A. M. Porter, 146 Park Row.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all-year country home; exclusive Greeley Park, Chappaqua; Grand Central, sixty minutes; five acres; improvements; garage; station ten minutes; elevation, 540; commanding views; $32,000; attractive terms to close estate. George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At a big sacrifice to raise cash; 2 lots; a corner at Floral Park; full price for both, $225 cash; title guaranteed; a big opportunity for some one. Call at store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

$3,400.—Owner facing foreclosure has instructed me to sell Rutherford, N. J., home; 8 rooms, bath, heat, all improvements; good section. Wm. Vandenburgh, 30 Church St., New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Part of store to rent on 34th St. opposite Altman's; also desk room. Box Z 236 Times Annex.

83d St., 121 West.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner.

Jersey City.

For Sale.—Up-to-date vinegar factory, including latest design of copper still; also deep well on property; can be bought separate or with property at very low figure to quick buyer on account of having two different businesses and one partner being sickly. 38 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

To Close Estate.—Paintings; Inness, Volk, Yates, Constable, and others; evenings 7 to 10. Administrator, 56 East 34th St.

Office Furniture.

Office Furniture.—Large firm, buying new furniture, wishes to dispose of entire office equipment, comprising large flat-top desks, tables, chairs, bookkeeper desks, stenographers' desks, &c., all quartered oak; first-class condition, much of it new; telephone 2080 Rector.

Pianos and Organs.

Private party will place beautiful player piano with responsible people, or will sell on installments, as we have no use for same. F 6 Times Annex.

PRIVATE PARTY will sacrifice new $450 Kranich-Bach piano. 206 West 92d.

Typewriters.

For sale, Remington No. 8 typewriter, two color ribbon, $14, also Underwood No. 4, $30; both machines in perfect condition. Room 309, 1,482 Broadway.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

TUTOR.—Young German gentleman wants place as instructor, family or private lessons German, French, Italian, and singing; (pupil of Zur Muhlen, Sbriglia.) Moller, Ph. D., 153 East 86th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Furnished six rooms, corner of 69th St. and Central Park West; rent $130; owner will remain and pay $80 per month for one room and board. Willard S. Burrows, 110 West 34th St. Telephone 5450 Greeley.

124th St., 510 West.—Five and six all sunny outside rooms; elevator; electricity; telephone; piano and sewing machine; to lease nine months.

Attractive seven-room furnished apartment to lease to responsible party; apartment facing Morningside Park. For further particulars address L. C., Times Harlem.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS, completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

121st, 421 West.—Five rooms; all improvements; reasonable; between Morningside and Amsterdam.

58th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; standard service; all-night elevator.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St.

Elegant large room; also front parlor studio; moderate. 118 West 43d.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. 2 rooms and bath, $40 month, upward.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

For Rent—Furnished housekeeping apartment in new building near Park Av. and 81st; four sunny rooms; electric light; hardwood floors; $75 per month.

Madison Av. 348, (44th.)—Two room and bath apartments, furnished, unfurnished; redecorated; also studio room; piano; leases preferred.

45th, 19 East.—Handsomely furnished two, three rooms; bath; kitchenette; $65, $85.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms with bath. 12 East 38th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Five to seven room completely furnished apartment in neighborhood of 116th to 125th St. or Riverside Drive for three to six months; best of care taken; references given. Address Geo. S. Parkes, Hotel Colonial, N. Y. C.

A small furnished apartment wanted from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1. M. C. S., 1,676 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Three adults, four-five rooms, two bedrooms, west side; price. T 123 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Manitou Elevator Apartments, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)—Magnificent 4, 6 and 7 rooms; modern; $30 up; inducements. Telephone Audubon 2030.

333 WEST 51ST ST.
Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable; on premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
315-323 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
5-6-7 Rooms. Rent $600-$900.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

[illegible]th St., 16 and 18 West, near Broadway.—Elegant apartments, 7 and 8 large light rooms and baths; all modern improvements; rents exceptionally low; $45 to $55 month.

DOCTOR'S OR DENTIST'S OPPORTUNITY, 6 to 8 rooms, 2 baths. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Low Rent.

Doctor's office, three rooms, corner 116th and Amsterdam; apartments of 5-7 rooms. [illegible]

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE IOWA,
133-5 West 104th.
Modern elevator apartments, 6 and 7 outside rooms, pantry, bath, maid's toilet; near "L" and Subway; uniformed attendant; rent $720 up.

IN THE GRAMONT, 215 WEST 98TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, LARGE FOYER, 3 BATHS; APPLY ON PREMISES OR N. H. BACHMANN; TELEPHONE 1620 GRAMERCY.

East Side.

REASONABLE RENTS.
High-class elevator apartments, 2 rooms, $25; 5 rooms, $45; 7 rooms, $60. Tuxedo Court, s. w. cor. 128th St., Madison Av.

91ST ST., 154 EAST.
Front apartment, four rooms and bath; moderate. Apartment 329, The Hillhurst.

39th, 146 East.—Non-housekeeping apartment; three rooms and bath; meal service; rent $660 per annum.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

78TH ST., 112 E.—Two upper floors, private house; seven large rooms, kitchen, bath.

7 LARGE CORNER ROOMS, $45.
N. W. corner Lexington Av. and 60th St.

Washington Place, 88.—Seven large rooms; steam, hot water, parquet floors, electricity.

PARK AV., 925, N. E. COR. 80TH ST.
Single apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $1,200.

Madison Av., 691, N. E. Corner 62d St.—Bachelor apts.; 2 rooms and bath; $480-$720.

Brooklyn.

68 William St.—Eight rooms, two baths; best section; all improvements; $45; will sell on installments. Palmer.

Bronx.

136th, 385 East.—Seven large, light, sunny rooms; all improvements; single flat.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

For Fall and Winter; engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 2161.

Staten Island.

St. George Heights.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Fine rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, in private family; board optional; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, baths, steam heat; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor, also separate rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Second floor, large and single rooms; excellent board.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Delightful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d St.)—Attractively furnished, airy rooms; steam; phone; substantial board.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Excellent table; large, small rooms; private baths; elegant surroundings.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; suites; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

56TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent board; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

57TH, 317 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent cooking; white service; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly furnished family suite, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent meals; all conveniences.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large room, small room; continuous hot water; Subway, "L."

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 264 WEST, (formerly 14 East 44th.)—Two rooms; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 118 WEST, (the Wilga.)—Very fine suite, suitable 2, 3 gentlemen; also large, small rooms; private bath; Subway, "L," surface cars; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor; front suite; private bath; telephone, electricity, steam heat; other rooms; private bath; excellent table.

74TH, 181 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 230 WEST.—Refined patronage desired; room, furnished, unfurnished; reference. 5221—Columbus.

75th 134 West.—Desirable second floor rooms to rent for Winter; reference.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; references.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room; steam, phone; first-class board.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose color; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; medium room; references; table guests.

78TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (THE HOUSE RICHARDS.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot-water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 129 WEST, "Kenilworth."—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests. Schuyler 8510.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent home table; well appointed house; table guests.

82D ST., 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room; [illegible]

[illegible]

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; second floor front; also medium room.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; baths; excellent table. Phone 10182 Schuyler.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; excellent French cooking; table board; parlor; telephone.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, private baths modern improvements; house and table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; high-class home; Jewish; reference.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; newly decorated; conveniences; excellent table; reference.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; home cooking.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; German cooking; homelike.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable sunny front rooms; baths; smaller rooms; meals; table guests.

86TH ST., 187 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; all home comforts.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Beautiful second-floor suite; other rooms; excellent table; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen or family; table guests; Subway, "L."

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine, service; table guests.

93D ST., 252 WEST.—Desirable room; newly decorated; single, en suite; private bath; excellent meals; telephone; references.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Homelike surroundings; near "L"; references; good table; table guests.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; parlor dining room.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; electric lights; convenient "L;" telephone; reference.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; parlor dining room; private bath; telephone; electricity.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Near Central Park; good rooms and board; terms moderate.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large and small, newly decorated rooms; homelike surroundings; permanent party; $1 upward; references exchanged.

104TH ST., 51 WEST.—Nice rooms; all conveniences; table guests accommodated; telephone.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Large room, overlooking Riverside; unsurpassed table; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractively situated, large and small rooms; table guests.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Attractively situated, large and small rooms; table guests.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; exceptional meals; business man. Peters.

117TH, 155 WEST, (corner 7th Av.)—Rooms; German board; Jewish family. Gelass.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, small room; refined house; home cooking; reference.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Large and small rooms; superior table and service; references exchanged.

150TH, 420 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single and en suite; superior table; electric light and telephone service; refined neighborhood.

EXCEPTIONAL large room; home cooking; twin beds; running water; accessible location; high class in every detail. Home, 310 Times.

ROCHHURST.—Comfortable; year around; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285.—Private family would accommodate one or two adults; excellent German table; references; elevator. Apartment 46.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large and beautifully furnished room to a gentleman; within ten minutes of New York; table exceptional. Address Z 227 Times Annex.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG single man would like nicely furnished room, good board, private family; German cooking preferred; downtown. T 122 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,053.—Nice parlor bedroom in quiet, clean house; suitable for couple or young doctor; board optional; references. A. L. T.

9TH, 18 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large and small rooms; reasonable.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms, running water, also small rooms.

16TH, 132 EAST.—Beautiful large, elegant room; conveniences; telephone; fine location; references.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Two large rooms, private bath; front, $7; back, $6.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of B'way.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized room; newly furnished; attractive rates.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, bath; $6-$4.50; references; gentlemen.

45TH, 27 EAST.—For gentleman, large front, corner room; private bath; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; connecting bath; southern exposure; private house.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Large, light rooms, with all conveniences; gentleman preferred; references.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Bright, cool rooms; porcelain bathtubs; gentlemen only; $2.50 up week. Stevens.

82D, 163 EAST.—Large room; private house; all improvements; gentlemen only; references.

93D, 31 EAST.—Restricted private neighborhood; private house; two large, comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house, newly, handsomely furnished; double, single rooms; every modern convenience; suitable gentlemen; moderate prices.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 35th.)—Well furnished sunny room, bath. 728 M. H.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large room, connecting bath; good heat service; car connections.

SWANNANOA,
15th St., 105 East.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; Subway express; business men; references exchanged. Apartment 61.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms; nicely furnished; telephone; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly decorated single and double; private bath; also suite 3 rooms; steam; electricity; telephone.

13TH, 104 WEST, (off 6th Av.)—Large and small; near bath; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, single, en suite; private house; references.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; all conveniences; select household; steam heat.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, single front room; electricity; steam heat; fine bath privilege.

47TH, 114 WEST.—Housekeeping apartments, single, double rooms; hotel equipment. 4541 Bryant.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; cosy single room; references.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Small room; hot, cold running water, telephone; gentleman; references.

54TH ST., WEST, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Large front room; gentlemen preferred. For particulars Tel. Plaza 3893.

55TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; freshly renovated; running water; scrupulously clean; references.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable [illegible]

[illegible]

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

55TH ST., 361 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water heat; select house.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath, shower; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Furnished rooms with private bath, steam heat, electric light; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Large and small rooms, elegantly furnished; quiet house; bath on every floor; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; splendid location; reference; telephone.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; refined.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome suite with bath; large and small rooms. Telephone.

60TH, 22 WEST, (The New York.) Columbus Circle.—Single rooms, $3; suites, $10.50 weekly; improvements; hotel service; Subway, "L" one block; $1 daily. Phone 10241 Columbus.

61ST ST., 102 WEST.—Splendidly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; Subway. Clark.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, suitable for physician, couple, studio; other rooms, attractively furnished; references.

68TH ST, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, with or without bath; single hall room.

68TH ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant suite 2 rooms and bath; electricity; perfect service.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; well heated; hot water; six baths; telephone; good service; electricity.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Fine rooms; private bath; steam, continuous hot water; references.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; single or ensuite, with private bath; for gentlemen only; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Large front room; private house; southern exposure; parlor floor.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; no other roomers.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished room, private family.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentlemen wishing large, light room, private bath, private family, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also two large parlors; good home; refined people; minute from Subway; telephone.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; elegant parlor; suitable doctor.

73D, 155 WEST.—Beautiful suite, handsomely furnished; modern conveniences; electricity; owner's residence.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Comfortable, large, medium private house; telephone; reference; gentlemen.

73D, 101 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, double, single; water, electricity, bath, phone.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; running water; telephone, Subway, "L."

73D, 273 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, en suite, for bachelors; private house.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Room, suitable one or two; private baths; references required.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished home, large rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; also single room.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and double, adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractively furnished, small, medium, rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; back parlor; doctor or studio; reference.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; parlor floor; private bath; suitable business.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; plenty hot water; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Large and small rooms for men; references; electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, private family; hot water heat; electric lights; two on parlor floor; moderate; references.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; large room, with kitchenette.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private house; references.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dancing studio.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Two minutes to Subway; newly decorated large and small rooms; twin beds; hot water; parquet floors; electric light; telephone; everything new.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house; handsomely appointed parlor; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 135 WEST.—Double front room; all conveniences; HOMELIKE; gentlemen only.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms; bath adjoining; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, housekeeping privileges, also small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second-floor rooms; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; references.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; moderate; references.

82D, 132 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; also single; all conveniences; reasonable.

82D, 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

82D ST., 114 WEST.—Large front room, elegantly furnished; private residence; gentlemen; references.

82D, 134 WEST—Spacious room; private bath; reasonable rate; telephone; gentleman only.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; rates moderate; excellent table.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

83D, 311 WEST.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; every convenience; private residence.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished house; cheerful rooms; steam heat; $5-$6.

84TH, 54 WEST.—In attractive private house; beautiful single rooms; heated; reasonable.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished, cosy, comfortable rooms; beautiful back parlor; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, bath, private house; central location.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive large room; smaller room; references.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; reference; reasonable.

86TH, 341 WEST.—A large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Large, connecting small rooms; running water; refined surroundings. Bruns.

87TH ST., 53 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH ST., 130 WEST.—Handsome suite consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, and bath; exceptional opportunity for a few well-situated gentlemen to secure artistic, comfortable home; absolutely private; references. Bell 2.

88TH ST., 309 WEST.—Newly renovated house; all modern improvements; large and small rooms; all transportation facilities; near Riverside Drive; references.

88TH, 133 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; private bath; select house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated; select house; shower baths; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; medium room; telephone; gentlemen.

92D ST., 3 WEST.—Two, three sunny rooms; beautiful view; elevator; private family.

93D, 169 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; $10; board optional; other rooms.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; newly furnished apartment; front suite; convenient. Higham.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; quiet surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; front basement; board optional; references.

95TH, 235 WEST.—Most attractive furnished room; one minute Subway express station. Macfarland.

96TH, 310 WEST.—Outside sunny room; elevator, phone, electricity; gentleman. Apt. 61.

96TH ST., 52 WEST.—Excellent location; parlor floor, suitable physician; suites, single rooms; electricity, steam, telephone; [illegible]

[illegible]

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive rooms; large closets; bath; telephone.

97TH ST., 256 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Huet, 3A.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; private house; refined environment.

103D, 122 WEST.—Very choice, light room, bath, $3.50. Apartment 1.

103D, 128 WEST.—One or two beautiful rooms, dressing room, bath; private house; block Subway, "L"; $6.50, $7.50.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has newly furnished rooms; meals optional.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, outside room in elevator apartment, near Broadway; strictly private family. Apartment 35.

107TH.—TWO ATTRACTIVE FRONT ROOMS; private bath; small family; every convenience. 2,787 Broadway. Telephone 1702 Riverside. Mulsen.

110TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful, large, furnished room; southern exposure; three windows; electric light and telephone; private family.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Large room; Apartment 52; conveniences; board optional.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Outside rooms; modern bath; shower; electricity; telephone; elevator. Lyman.

118TH ST., 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Southeast corner rooms, overlooking Drive; near Columbia, Subway; $5, $7. Apt. 51.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Unusually attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished and decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive suites and single rooms; shower; elevator. Apt. 32.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—South rooms; elevator, telephone; near Columbia; ladies desired. Bosworth.

119TH, 422 WEST.—One or two desirable front rooms; elevator; dining room. Adams.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; attractively furnished; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson and Morningside Park; single, en suite. Apartment D-5.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable light rooms; business people; permanent. Cooper.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Wide outlook; conveniences, cleanliness, refinement. Apt. 62.

122D, 540 WEST, (Morningside 4880.)—Attractive corner rooms; elevator; references. Apartment 41.

122D ST., 523 West.—Unusually comfortable double and single rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Front rooms, with kitchen; single or en suite; corner apartment; elevator; shower bath; telephone. Weber.

129TH, 1 WEST.—House, newly furnished, large and small, $2.50 upward; also parlor.

135TH ST., 601 WEST.—Attractive, light, airy room, comfortably furnished; private family; elevator. Carroll.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Private family wishes to rent room to gentleman; references.

143D, 619 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; bath, telephone, steam; near Subway; reasonable. Greenhut.

CHEERFUL ROOMS, adjoining bath, electric light, elevator; private family, 121st St., near Broadway; references. R. J., Times Harlem.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references. Owner.

EDGECOMBE AV., 281.—In high-class apartment; 145th St. "L," Subway. Harris.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th St.)—Large, small rooms, gentlemen; modern conveniences. Apt. 53.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two attractive single rooms; modern conveniences; teachers; women. Apt. 53.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
EACH WITH BATH, AT 420 WEST 116TH ST., FURNISHED; RENTALS AT $25 PER MONTH AND UPWARD, INCLUDING SERVICE. PHONE 5800 MORNING.

SUITE of two rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; near 5th Av. and 55th St. L 12 Times.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 102.—Exceptionally clean, light rooms; elevator apartment; $3, $5. Brown.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

174A 6TH AV.—Large, sanitary rooms, modern conveniences, refined surroundings, near Subway.

WASHINGTON PARK, 208.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private house; hot-water heat; electricity; telephone; walking distance Subway; breakfast if desired.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

122D ST., 213 WEST.—One, two large light rooms, kitchenette; all improvements; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, single, en suite; private house; references.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

FITTER.—FIRST-CLASS POSITION OPEN IN SPECIALTY SHOP IN SYRACUSE FOR PARTY ABLE TO ASSIST AS DRESSMAKER. SAMUEL FLOERSHEIMER & BRO., 31 WEST 27TH.

HOUSE GIRL for general housework in suburbs, Long Island; few minutes from Jamaica; good home for capable woman; $20. Telephone all day Sunday Hollis 6275-J.

WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a strong, reliable girl for second work and waiting; Scotch or German preferred. Apply, 8 and 10 A. M., Laighton, 33 West 96th.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hansen-Bellows Co., 506 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 62-64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

SALESMEN.—Salary and commission; corporation established 11 years wants six clean cut, sober, experienced business men between the ages of 25 and 45, to call on families in Brooklyn; permanent employment, good pay, and chance for advancement. Call 8:30 to 10 A. M., N. Y. M. S. Co., 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted to sell fine quality of chewing gum, fresh from factory. Send for samples and full information; commission basis. The Greenwood Gum Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

SALESMAN.—Clever salesman, Italian olive oil and wine; commission. 424½ East 116th.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Employment Agencies.

COMPANION; $1,200; good reader; man of education. Hopkins's Agency, 507 5th Av.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. W 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; controlling accounts; typist. $12-$15. M 191 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—German girl, speaking English, wishes position chambermaid, waitress; references; wants good home, small family. 331 East 80th.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—Highly educated young lady, Viennese, seeks position as companion or governess. R. B., Box 25 Times.

COOK.—Mother and daughter as cook and waitress; city or country; best reference. Sheilds, 749 Columbus Av., between 96th and 97th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker; out by day, $2; best references. Violet Horvath, 303 Lenox Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker and tailoress by day; go out town. T 78 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French lady, accomplished, reverses of fortune, having a daughter of 11 years, [illegible]

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

GOVERNESS, (26,) German, wants position in city by Oct. 1 with children not under 5 years; excellent references. Address Miss A. Sch, care Mrs. Tinque, Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper, home; children's, ladies' wear specialty; first-class work; prompt deliveries. 409 Amity St., Flushing.

MANICURING, pedicuring, facial and general massage by expert masseuse. 158 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 700.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate masseuse wishes patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3198 Chelsea.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 hour; ladies' residences; references. Rex, 212 West 89th.

MAID, HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl wishes situation as lady's maid or light housework. Miss White, 149 South Railroad Av., Mount Vernon.

NURSE.—Trained nurse, German, wishes position as companion, or to take charge of infant in refined family; excellent references furnished. M. S., 461 Manhattan Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat, bright American girl; good penman; graduated in June; $5. Miss Reed, E 205 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Refined, competent business woman as secretary to busy man requiring services of assistant with executive ability; good appearance; capable and experienced meeting business callers; knowledge stenography, bookkeeping; age, 25; opportunity first consideration; good correspondent without dictation. T 84 Times.

SECRETARY and HOUSEKEEPER.—Mrs. Stephen Pell highly recommends and wishes to secure position for young lady as secretary and housekeeper; best reference. Answer 3 East 69th St., City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, losing position account of war, desires opportunity show efficiency; nine years' experience; executive ability; refined; exceptionally good references; employer vouches for capability; salary commensurate ability. D 214 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, NINE YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE, OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; SALARY REASONABLE; HIGHLY INDORSED. D 213 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, correspondent, five years' experience, well educated, seeks position on account of discontinuance business of former employers; highly recommended; $15. Box T 124 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typwriter; intelligent girl; six months' experience; neat appearance; excellent school record; no agency; $6. D 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Twelve years' experience; capable of taking charge of office; A1 references. D 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, ambitious beginner; business school graduate; $6. D 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, secretary; miscellaneous dictation; charge correspondence, office; $15-$18. R 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretary, executive, constructive ability; charge correspondence; confidential; $15-$18. E 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Highly educated; refined, industrious, amiable; highest references. D 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced speedy; transcriptions; good speller, grammarian. Ambitious, D 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent to make good; do utmost to please. Bessie Liebowitz, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; read accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Personal worth rather than mere mechanical ability. Desire position in which one can exercise judgment, tact, and initiative—not to be an unthinking cog. Experienced stenographer, correspondent, secretary. C. Machson, 54 Avenue C.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; good grammarian, speller, businesslike; accurate transcriber; $10-$12. F 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. D 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; accurate; references; $8. Frances Ahearn, 351 45th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; references; salary moderate. Apartment 44, 154 West 118th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; intelligent; experienced. Miss B., 814 Hewitt Place, city.

STENOGRAPHER of ability; 3 years last employer; $12-$14. E 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate; $15. A. M., 338 E. 43d.

STENOGRAPHER; intelligent office assistant; $7. 1 West 34th. Room 508.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Intelligent office assistant, reliable typist; $7. Mozart, 76 East 104th St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN Industrial Exchange, 206 West 63d St., supplies excellent colored servants. Telephone Columbus 3933.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

COOK, WAITRESS; together or separate; competent girls; $30, $25. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT servants procurable at progressive agency; references positively personally verified. Harlem 5370.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl, assist children, $18; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

AA1 AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, (38,) broad public accounting experience, desires permanent connection with high-grade corporation where adaptability and integrity are essential; American, educated, refined; best social standing; salary $3,500. Whiting, Post Office Box 391.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balances; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; labor-saving systems installed; investigations, confidential work a specialty. Bondy, 317 East 23d. Gramercy 5485.

ADMINISTRATIVE POSITION with steel and iron fabricator or general contractor is sought by energetic and experienced manager; both structural and ornamental work; available immediately. D 215 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AND
EXPORT MANAGER.
Capable man, (27,) having 10 years' business experience in advertising and exporting, speaking the principal foreign languages, and having salesman's experience, seeks connection with reputable firm; salary desired $30; first-class references. T 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, familiar in every accounting detail, age 28, with twelve years' experience, able correspondent, is open for a position with good house; best references. Bookkeeper, T. B., 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; recommended; hard worker; capable and trustworthy; moderate salary. W 87 Times.

BUTLER.—Japanese, long experience, competent, trustworthy, desires position as butler or valet or to take whole charge of bachelor's place. Isaw, 242 West 146th St.

BOY.—Intelligent, neat; references for trustworthiness; good penman. D 291 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Japanese butler, unquestionable in character and experience, wants position at once. K. K., 624 Lexington Av., Manhattan.

CITY COLLEGE, also medical graduate, (31;) good address; previous experience drug detail man, desires position in any line where intelligence and hard work will count; moderate salary. D 296 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, white, 22, single, Y. M. C. A. graduate with New York State license, would like position with private family; moderate salary; best references; city or country. R. O., 458 West 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, light colored, desires position with private family, or commercial; city or country; moderate salary. W 46 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (32,) 7 years' experience; operate and repair any car; anywhere. Jack, 671 65th St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Japanese first-class cook wants position good family, anywhere; reference. T 126 Times.

EDITOR and business manager of magazine desires change; skilled writer, make-up, advertising, trade journal, magazine, newspaper; salary secondary. W 81 Times.

FIRST-CLASS CHAUFFEUR, (married,) handy man; sober. Roubian, 204 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Useful; single; competent; flowers, vegetables, lawns, cows, poultry; reliable, steady worker; references. D. H., 151 East 41st St.

JAPANESE [illegible]

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

USED CAR SALE.
A rare chance to buy a high-grade used car regardless of cost before we begin our 1915 season.

ITALIA, Toy Tonneau	$700
FIAT, Four-Passenger	450
OAKLAND, Four-Passenger	450
AMERICAN, Four-Passenger	600
HUPMOBILE, 1914 Roadster	775
HUPMOBILE, 1914 Touring	775

Also COLE Touring and 3 MAXWELLS.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,690 Broadway, at 53d St.
Phone 7154 Columbus.

Locomobile for sale—1914, five-passenger touring; practically new; run 2,000 miles; bargain. Loco, W 50 Times.

For Sale—Second-hand Garford-Gramm trucks; A1 condition; reasonable. 427 West 42d St.

Pullman five-passenger touring; price, $250; cost, $2,000. Zenker, 158 West 4th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

$3.00 HOUR UP.
Beautiful new six-cylinder Packard Cars.
BEST UP-TO-DATE SERVICE.
Packard Auto Garage and Renting Co.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 114.

For Hire—1914 six-cylinder Packards, limousines and landaulets; day, week or month; refined drivers; rates reasonable. Hayes, 206 West 64th St. 1504 Col.

Will rent my beautiful landaulet Packard car, month, reasonable, with chauffeur. Murray, 518 West 57th. Tel. 1364—Columbus.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422. Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Beautiful, large Packard; $2 hourly; owner drives; references; monthly preferred. Columbus 6215.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives; tours a specialty. Verlangieri, Harlem 4421.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Automobile School; eighth successful year; owner's course. Booklet and visitors admission card sent free. Bedford Ave. Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Ave. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Storage.

Dead storage, $3 monthly; live, $10-15; cleaning included. Fordham Garage Co., 561 Fordham Road.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 5 West 61st St.

Automobiles Wanted.

At bargain price, wanted, Stearns Knight, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, or Stevens runabout, 1913 or '14 model, in first-class condition; no dealers need answer. Address Box 144, New Haven, Conn.

Wanted.—Runabout. Will exchange my new bungalow on Milford Shore for a Mercer, S. V. G. or Buick runabout. R. C. Nettleton, Milford, Conn.

Wanted—A limousine body in first-class condition, that can be fitted to a 1914 Cadillac chassis; state price. F 1 Times.

Wanted a 5-ton used truck. Give full particulars and lowest cash price. Address Box Z 259 Times Annex.

Wanted—A good runabout; no dealers; write name of car and model; state full particulars. C 87 Times.

Will buy either Cadillac or Chalmers late model; no dealers; state full particulars in your reply. C 86 Times.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

JAPANESE VALET, COOK.—Entire charge bachelor's apartment; experienced; references. Saku, 104 East 40th.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT.—Handles details, collections, correspondence; knows French, German; extensive accounting, importing, banking, manufacturing experience; B. A. and Bachelor Commerce degrees; references; all salary $40. Weldberg, 41 West 114th St.

OFFICE BOY desires office position; experienced filing, copying, &c.; references. T 106 Times.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, wants work day, contract; landlords; estates. Feinberg, 2,200 7th Av.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION desired, wide experience general business, efficient management of help, versed in accounts, office details, can supervise with other lines; competent, take complete charge; reference. Luscher, 165 West 17th St.

SALESMAN, (45,) great selling ability, extensive experience with grocery, drug, and housefurnishing trade, wants position. Z 235 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Position as stenographer within 1½ miles of Washington Square, by competent young man, to work his way through evening law school. Address Huston E. Good, Linden, Penn.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (21,) stenographer-bookkeeper; 3½ years' experience; thoroughly competent; moderate salary. D 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; office assistant; bright American boy; few months' experience; will start low salary; $7. D 207 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.
Man with wide experience and who has traveled in Western New York for years, desires to change his present position. I am resourceful and energetic, and can furnish unquestionable references. If you are looking for a real salesman who will make good, address Z 233 Times Annex.

WATCHMAN or caretaker wishes steady position; references. E. Schmidt, 319 East 79th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) bright, experienced shipping, packing and office, desires position with opportunity; excellent references. F 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, American, wishes position with chance for advancement; office preferred. Write H., 507 East 180th St.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) reliable, wants steady work. R. Holt, 2,853 8th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,220.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. MENDELSOHN and MAYER KAPLAN, individually and as partners doing business under the firm name and style of MENDELSOHN & KAPLAN, Alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1914, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupts, and the said alleged bankrupts have filed schedules of their property and the list of their creditors required by law, [illegible] at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupts have been examined in open court, the said alleged bankrupts propose to offer terms of composition to their creditors of 50 per cent., payable 10 per cent. cash and the balance in [illegible] notes of equal instalment, payable monthly, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Special Master, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupts and act upon the proposed composition of the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Special Master.

Dated, New York, September 12, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LEE MORRISON, also known as LEIGH MORRISON, individually and as a member of the firm of MORRISON & WARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Sept. 9, 1914, praying to be discharged from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing to be had thereon before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Oct. 19, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted [illegible]

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. [illegible], 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL CHAFTER, Bankrupt.—No. 20179.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Chafter, bankrupt, [illegible] September 11th, 1914, [illegible] all his creditors [illegible] United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, [illegible]

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On or near Wall St. or on Subway express between Wall St. and Grand Central between 10:30 and 11 Friday morning, a parcel wrapped in brown paper containing undeveloped kodak films; reward. E 241 Times Annex.

LOST—Lady's gold chain bracelet, between Flatbush, Brooklyn, and 28th St., New York; reward. O. F. Douglas, 325 East 21st St., Flatbush.

LOST—Will person who picked up envelope pocketbook on balcony Cohan's Theatre, matinee, Saturday return; reward. Tel. Bryant 209.

LOST—Tuesday, Madison Avenue car, breastpin; oblong moonstone, little pearls; reward. S. K. Gordon, 10 East 46th St.

LOST—Pearl stick pin between 215 West 97th St. and Broadway; reward. Mulhall, 315 West 97th.

LOST—Parrot, 48th, near Madison; reward. Van Alen, 25 East 48th. Murray Hill 631.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brown setter dog; reward. 102 West 75th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Great opportunity for manufacturing concern desiring out-of-town factory near New York; complete modern plant, including office and stock fixtures; fifty machines of latest type, including many specialties; experienced operators; cheap rent and [illegible] can give possession at once. A. Rips, 544 Palisade Av., Jersey City, N. J.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentleman who has been established in commission business for twelve years wishes a partner who is willing to invest; good paying proposition. Address reply B. F., Z 237 Times Annex.

WILL INVEST moderate sum with services, after a mutually satisfactory trial, in established business; strictest investigation. Particulars, W 61 Times.

MANUFACTURER desires to make small metal articles; has well equipped plant, large drilling machines, presses, nickel-plating, shapers, &c. Z 229 Times Annex.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS.
Opportunity for reliable man; $500, and references required; state age, phone number, &c. L 4 Times Annex.

A large manufacturing company will appoint Eastern representative; article in great demand; small capital necessary. Dansolo, 303 5th Av.

MILLINERY STORE, best location in Bronx, good business, requires $2,000 to handle; good reasons for selling. T 36 Times.

Treasurer wanted in successful manufacturing business; Bradstreet's reference; investment required. Z 255 Times Annex.

Motion-picture theatre, 800 seats, extraordinary proposition. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Established cigar manufacturing seeks connection with party to back it. W 30 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Experienced pianist would take charge of small Grand in exchange for use of same. Apply P. O. Box 335, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Pianos and Organs.

MATHUSHEK
INTERIOR PLAYER PIANOS, GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS, SMALL UPRIGHTS for limited spaces, yachts, &c. ALL our various STYLES shown in catalogs furnished; also with SELF-PLAYER ACTIONS. Large variety USED PIANOS and PLAYERS, in proper condition, at reduced prices. Convenient terms arranged. WE EXCHANGE, RENT, TUNE, REPAIR AND POLISH. VICTROLAS, RECORDS, CABINETS, AND ACCESSORIES.
MATHUSHEK Broadway and 47th Street. Phones 5547 & 5548 Bryant.

RENTING PIANOS.
BABY SIZE.
Large assortment, small upright, big tone.
Also transposing keyboard pianos.
BARGAINS
In used pianos, player-pianos, and grands.
Investigate before you decide.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Steinway upright; spot cash buys this piano very cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Pianos to rent. Wissner, 53 East 34th St., opp. Vanderbilt Hotel.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' accounts financed, notes purchased. Mutual Finance, 119 Nassau.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver, Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 1914 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts. Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York—ABRAHAM KANTOR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated June 20, 1914, praying to be discharged from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing to be had thereon before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Oct. 19, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted [illegible] the examination of the bankrupt therein.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 12, 1914.

NO. 20015.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. FERO, Bankrupt.

Creditors of James J. Fero are hereby given notice that on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt, [illegible] at my office No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the [illegible] day of September A. D. 1914, at 2 o'clock [illegible] creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MAGGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 10th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20212.—In Bankruptcy.—SAUL GOLDENBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Saul Goldenberg are hereby given notice that on September 10th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 24, 1914, at 10 A. M. [illegible] creditors may attend, prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,128.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS FINKEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Finkel are hereby given notice that on Dec. 10, 1913, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, Sept. 25, 1914, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 12, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,127.—In Bankruptcy.—GOCHNOUR SOBLE CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Gochnour Soble Co. are hereby given notice that on May 19, 1914, [illegible] duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, Sept. 25, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 12, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,951.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN WOLKOVITZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Nathan Wolkovitz are hereby given notice that on Nov. 17, 1913, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, Sept. 25, 1914, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. [illegible], 1914.

PRUNING KNIFE USED IN THE CITY BUDGET

Brooklyn Parks Will Save $54,084.33 on Care and Maintenance.

MAGISTRATES WANT MORE

Board of City Record Puts in an Estimate for 1915 Budget $31.50 Less Than in 1914.

Decreases have been found in the amounts which the different city departments have asked the Board of Estimate to allow them in the budget for 1915, and where an increase has been requested it is often on account of an increased staff and a development of activities.

The Board of Aldermen and the City Clerk, although asking for 1915 the sum of $308,817.80, an actual increase of $7,598.96 over 1914, can point out that it was necessary to grant them during the present year an extra budgetary allowance of $11,564 from special revenue bonds.

The Brooklyn Park Department wants $813,959.27, which is $54,084.33 less than was granted to it for the present year. The salary increases amount to $4,050, but there is a reduction of $35,954.10 estimated for the care of parks and boulevards.

The City Magistrates' Courts of the First Division ask $503,117, an increase of $49,056. Additions to the personal force account for $16,000 of the increase and $27,470 is necessary on account of salary increases. In the Second Division the Magistrates ask for $436,561.75, or $46,986.75 more than they are receiving this year. Increases in the force account for $9,600 of this and the rest is reached by advances in salary, the need of additional equipment and more supplies.

President Pounds of Brooklyn has cut the expenses of his office by $2,649, to $272,513.79. He has been able to reduce the expense of personal service by $57,143.61, but against this is an increase in other items, including the purchase of extra equipment.

The City Chamberlain's Office asks $58,110, which is $5,633.40 less than for 1914. One clerk, three warrant clerks and a messenger have been dropped, but salary increases have been recommended for two bookkeepers and four clerks.

The Corporation Counsel's office wants for 1915 $850,360, or $38,050 less than in 1914. Two examiners and three title examiners are to be dropped, and other savings will be made by reducing the allowance for process servers, fees for experts, sheriff's fees, official stenographers, referee's fees, medical experts and special counsel.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments believes it can get along in 1915 with $590,012.50, or $79 less than this year, but it will need money for block tax and assessment maps and it expects $43,350 from the sale of special revenue bonds, as in 1914.

The Board of City Record finds that it can save $31.50, its needs for 1915 being $928,868, as it is dropping one $2,250 bookkeeper and raising five salaries and taking on an extra $480 clerk.

The Board of Parole will be satisfied in 1915 with $8,645, the same amount as it has received this year.

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID

Mgr. Lavelle and Father Chidwick at Exercises in Bronx.

The cornerstone of the Roman Catholic Parochial School and Church of Our Savior, at Washington Avenue and 183d Street, the Bronx, was laid yesterday afternoon. The exercises included music by the band of the New York Catholic Protectory and singing by a choir of fifty boys from the New York Orphan Asylum, the Holy Name Society, and the Color Guard of the Bronx Knights of Columbus, fourth degree members.

The Rev. Francis Duffy, rector of the church, was marshal of ceremonies, and his aids were Fathers Joseph A. Donohue and James Berry, his parochial assistants. Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Father John P. Chidwick delivered addresses.

ATLANTIC CITY AGROUND.

New York Passengers Stay on Board, but Ship Is on the Bar.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—The steamship Atlantic City, owned by the Atlantic City Transportation Company, in charge of Capt. Townsend, went aground on the West Bar at 11 o'clock this morning on her trip from New York with thirty-one passengers on board. At 7 P. M. she was still fast, but not in any danger, and the Captain said the passengers preferred to remain on board.

After leaving her pier, foot of Roosevelt Street, early today, the Atlantic City encountered a strong northeast wind, but reached the entrance to the channel leading into the Absecon Inlet without any difficulty. In the middle of the passage the wind blew the steamboat up on the bar. The life saving crews remained alongside the Atlantic City until they were informed that the passengers and the thirteen members of the crew would remain on board.

L. I. R. R. PATRONS WALK.

Sinking Bridge Makes Long Beach Trip Annoying.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, Sept. 13.—Several hundred people who spent today at Long Beach had a long walk to cross Long Beach Channel because the railroad bridge had sunk several inches. Passengers who took the 6:22 train were not told until the train had reached the channel. Then they had to walk through the sand to the automobile bridge, cross, and walk back on the other side to Wreck Lead. There was much grumbling for the walk to Wreck Lead from Long Beach Station is shorter than from the point where the train stopped.

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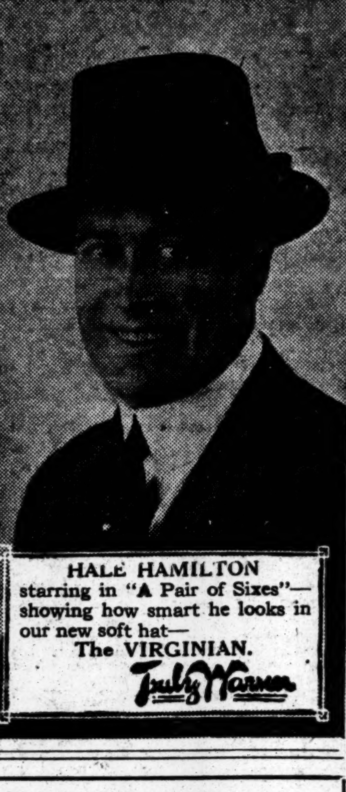

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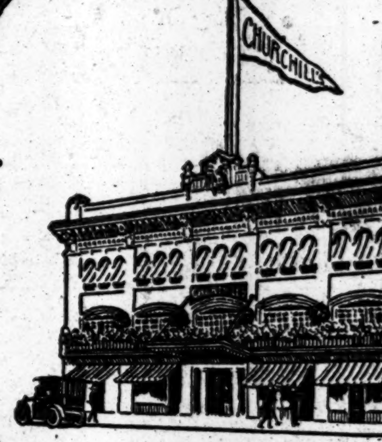

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